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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1906.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1907.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

DEC. 1, 1906.

To His Excellency CURTIS GUILD, Jr., *Governor.*

The Licensing Board for the City of Boston, in compliance with section 5, chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, has the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department from June 1 to date, also a concise statement of the license situation as it was found on June 1.

The department as at present organized is made up as follows: Licensing Board, Ezra H. Baker, chairman, Fred A. Emery and Samuel H. Hudson; secretary, Louis Epple.

The Board has the use of the following rooms at 29 Pemberton Square, set aside by the Police Commissioner: commissioners' private office, second floor; general office, Room 11; hearing room, Room 10; document room, Room 9. The rent has been apportioned by agreement with the Police Commissioner.

The Board assumed on taking office that the license situation had been settled for this year by its predecessors, and has acted upon that assumption.

It is the intention of the Board in the future to give the citizens and tax payers of Boston first consideration in the granting of all privileges under its control.

The Board has endeavored to prevent the introduction of politics into the conduct of the liquor business, and to impress upon licensees that the intervention of friends is not welcomed or necessary, and has recommended that all applicants for any privilege should present their requests in person.

The Board wishes as far as possible to elevate the tone of the liquor business in Boston, and at the same time to avoid interference with the rights of all individuals.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than 1 place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

Number of places licensed during the year,	978
Number of licenses pending,	8
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation (37 of these were cancelled after June 1),	84
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	84

The following is a classified list of the licenses in force Nov. 30, 1906 : —

First-class innholder,	71
First-class victualler,	694
Second-class victualler,	9
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	99
Fourth-class grocer,	74
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6
Fifth-class brewer,	21
<hr/>	
Total,	976
Sixth-class licenses,	225
Seventh-class licenses,	20
Club licenses,	52
<hr/>	
Total,	297

Of the sixth-class licenses, 27 were cancelled. There will be noticed a difference between the places licensed during the year and the total of the classified list; this difference was caused by the fact that 1 license has been forfeited and 1 license has been granted but not paid for.

During the month of January, 1906, the licenses of 3 innholders were made void; these were subsequently restored.

TRANSFERS.

There were 56 licenses transferred between Dec. 1, 1905, and June 1, 1906; 36 of these were for alteration or extension of premises.

There were 36 licenses transferred between June 1, 1906, and Nov. 30, 1906; 24 of these were for alteration or extension of premises.

REBATES.

There were 84 licenses surrendered for cancellation, and new licenses issued in their places. Where this was done, rebates to the amount of \$49,801.35 have been granted to the licensees surrendering. This leaves a net revenue of \$1,430,947.65 received for liquor licenses during the year.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints for violations of conditions of liquor licenses made to the Board of Police from Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906,	7
Number of complaints for violation of conditions of liquor licenses made to the Licensing Board from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906,	4
	<hr/> 11
Number of hearings given from Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906,	4
Number of hearings given from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906,	2
	<hr/> 6

FORFEITURES.

Number of licenses forfeited from Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906,	3
Number of licenses forfeited from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906,	1
	<hr/> 4

The following shows the nature of the complaints upon which licenses were forfeited : —

Selling intoxicating liquor in violation of license conditions,	1
Selling intoxicating liquor to an intoxicated person,	1
Selling intoxicating liquor without a certificate,	1
Selling intoxicating liquor to persons not members of the club,	1
	<hr/> 4

TABLE NO. 1. — LIQUOR LICENSES.

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury
from Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906, for the full year: —

74 innholders, at \$2,000,	\$148,000 00	
670 victuallers, at \$1,100,	759,000 00	
9 second-class victuallers, at \$500,	4,500 00	
657 wholesale dealers, "A," at \$300,	197,100 00	
164 wholesale dealers, "B," at \$1,000,	164,000 00	
78 grocers, at \$800,	62,400 00	
2 distillers, at \$1,000,	2,000 00	
6 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500,	3,000 00	
76 bottlers, at \$500,	38,000 00	
21 brewers, at \$1,000,	21,000 00	
49 clubs, at \$300,	14,700 00	
214 sixth-class druggists, at \$1,	214 00	
19 alcohol, at \$1,	19 00	
		<u>\$1,413,933 00</u>

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury
from Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906, for part of year: —

1 innholder,	\$750 02	
36 victuallers,	13,692 46	
33 wholesale dealers, "A,"	3,536 64	
4 wholesale dealers, "B,"	733 18	
2 grocers,	373 33	
2 bottlers,	204 04	
1 second-class victualler,	152 71	
		<u>19,442 38</u>
Total,		<u>\$1,433,375 38</u>

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury
from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906, for the full year: —

8 victuallers, at \$1,100,	\$8,800 00	
6 wholesale dealers, "A," at \$300,	1,800 00	
2 wholesale dealers, "B," at \$1,000,	2,000 00	
1 bottler, at \$500,	500 00	
3 clubs, at \$300,	900 00	
11 sixth-class druggists, at \$1,	11 00	
1 alcohol, at \$1,	1 00	
Total,		<u>\$14,012 00</u>

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury
from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906, for part of year: —

4 innholders,	\$4,733 07	
29 victuallers,	20,208 09	
		<u>\$24,941 16</u>
Amounts carried forward,		<u>\$14,012 00</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$24,941 16	\$14,012 00
31 wholesale dealers, "A,"	.	.	.	5,842 93	
1 wholesale dealer, "B,"	.	.	.	700 00	
3 grocers,	.	.	.	1,484 53	
1 bottler,	.	.	.	393 00	
					33,361 62
Total,	.	.	.	.	\$47,373 62
Grand total,	.	.	.	.	\$1,480,749 00

TABLE NO. 2.—COMMON VICTUALLERS AND INNOLDERS.

Common Victuallers.

Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,374
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,233
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Cancelled,	.	.	.	.	.	.	138
Revoked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Transferred,	.	.	.	.	.	.	31

June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	403
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	256
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	96
Cancelled,	.	.	.	.	.	.	144
Revoked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Transferred,	.	.	.	.	.	.	21

Recapitulation, Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,777
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,489
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	195
Cancelled,	.	.	.	.	.	.	282
Revoked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Transferred,	.	.	.	.	.	.	52

Of the common victualler's licenses granted, 25 were for lunch carts.

Innholders.

Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Recapitulation, Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906:—

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Recapitulation, Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906 : —

Applications granted,	115
Places licensed,	98
Rejected,	7
Transferred,	20
Cancelled,	7
Revoked,	1
Fees collected,	\$3,800

Of the applications granted : —

39 were first-class, at \$50,	\$1,950
76 were second-class, at \$25,	1,900
	<hr/>
	\$3,850
1 first-class (\$50) has not as yet been paid for,	50
	<hr/>
	\$3,800

Skating Rinks.

Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906 : —

Applications granted,	3
Places licensed,	3
Rejected,	1
Fees collected,	\$15

No applications were granted or received from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906.

Picnic Groves.

The following picnic groves have been acted upon during the year : —

Dec. 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906 : —

Applications granted,	9
Rejected,	9

June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906 : —

Applications granted,	2
---------------------------------	---

The total amount received and paid into the city treasury on account of miscellaneous licenses from Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906, was \$7,263.

DRIVERS' PERMITS.

There have been acted upon from June 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906, drivers' permits to deliver intoxicating liquors, as follows : —

Granted,	111
Rejected,	10
Cancelled,	14
Revoked,	2

FINANCIAL.

On the Board's assuming office, it was found to be necessary to apply to the city council for a requisition for money to carry on this office for the balance of the year; consequently, a draft was drawn on the city council for the sum of \$23,400.

There has been expended for regular running expenses of the department and for fitting up offices the sum of \$15,074.18, leaving a balance of \$8,325.82.

The total expenditures of the department from June 1 to Dec. 1, 1906, were \$19,679.20, the sum of \$4,605.02 being paid out of the regular police appropriation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Board respectfully recommends that provision be made by law for offices in some location other than that provided by the Police Commissioner in the present building, as it believes that the present quarters are not adequate for the proper transaction of its business.

The Board respectfully recommends that it should be given the right by law to fix a minimum fee of at least \$5 for every common victualler's license and of \$25 for every innholder's license. As it is at the present time, the license, being issued without payment of fee, is regarded of little value, and too little responsibility is felt by the licensees for the proper conduct of their business.

During its term of office the Board has had frequent consultations with the Commissioner of Police, and wishes to express its hearty appreciation of his earnest co-operation and of the assistance of his subordinates.

Respectfully submitted,

EZRA H. BAKER.

FRED A. EMERY,

SAMUEL H. HUDSON,

Licensing Board.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

To His Excellency CURTIS GUILD, Jr, *Governor*.

At the time of making its first report the Licensing Board believed that anything more than a formal statement of its work, with the usual tables, would be of little value, because of the short time during which it had held office. In this second report, and in the future, it proposes to go more into details.

In the granting of all licenses under its control the Board has required first that the applicants shall be of good reputation and competent to fulfil the obligations imposed by law. So far as possible, it has endeavored to restrict licenses to residents of the city of Boston, having due regard for nonresidents already holding licenses.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

While it has endeavored to interfere as little as possible with the actual details of the liquor business, it has made several requests and rulings for the guidance of those holding liquor licenses, of which the following may be cited:—

The nonexposure in licensed premises of political posters, etc. The elimination of political influence in the obtaining of licenses.

The restriction of drinking by women to restaurants, with the hope of ultimately closing all barrooms to women.

The nonuse of licensed premises for the payment of laborers.

The abandonment of the custom by licensees of giving bottled liquors to customers during the holidays, thus following the precedent established by our predecessors.

In all such regulations the Board is glad to testify that it has received in the great majority of cases the ready acquiescence and support of licensees, especially of those who from long experience in the business know its dangers and welcome any opportunity to lessen them. In the future the Board intends to insist that improved cleanliness in many licensed premises shall be evident before the licenses are renewed, and that to no new applicant who cannot read or write the English language shall a license of any kind be granted.

In issuing liquor licenses the Board believes that it should consider not alone the desires of single precincts, wards or districts, but the welfare of the city as a whole. With this idea constantly before it, keeping in mind the existing conditions and the changes to be expected in every section of a large city, the Board has aimed to place such licenses in business rather than residential neighborhoods, and on main avenues in preference to side streets.

It has decided that any increase in the number of saloon licenses in close proximity to the new subway entrances or exits will *not* be granted, although it has had numerous requests for such locations.

The number of places where liquor can be sold has not been increased by this Board since it has taken office, and all licenses have been granted by unanimous vote of the Board. No new location has been granted except after a personal inspection of the premises by every member of the Board.

The Board has been urged to issue the total number of licenses (1,000) authorized by the statute of 1899, because of the increased population of the city since that year. It has refused, and will refuse, at least for the coming year, to issue any of the fourteen licenses found to be unissued at the time it took office, as well as one other license which it has retired.

The unequal distribution of licenses in the different sections of the city has received constant consideration and discussion from the Board. While it does not believe that an equal per capita distribution would be advisable, even if possible, it does believe that some sections of the city have, as the following tables show, an undue proportion of licenses, with the result that in certain sections a few licenses have a complete monopoly.

Distribution of Licenses.

[Population (Decennial Census of 1905), 595,380.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.			
Boston proper,	166,428	586	including	400	saloons.
Roxbury,	102,180	142	"	99	"
South Boston,	64,091	80	"	68	"
Charlestown,	39,983	74	"	59	"
East Boston,	51,334	42	"	34	"
West Roxbury,	54,179	26	"	15	"
Brighton,	21,806	11	"	9	"
Dorchester,	95,379	12	"	6	"
		973		690	

Boston proper has 1 license to every 284 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 416.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 719 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,032 — .

South Boston has 1 license to every 801 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 942 +.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 540 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 677 +.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,222 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,509 +.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,083 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,611 +.

Brighton has 1 license to every 1,982 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 2,422 +.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 7,948 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 15,896 +.

Licensed Places.

	Innholders.	Saloons.	Grocers.	Other Classes.	Total.
Boston proper, . . .	69	400	33	84	586
Roxbury,	2	99	20	21	142
South Boston, . . .	1	68	1	10	80
Charlestown, . . .	2	59	7	6	74
East Boston, . . .	2	34	4	2	42
West Roxbury, . . .	1	15	4	6	26
Brighton,	1	9	—	1	11
Dorchester,	—	6	5	1	12
Total,	78	690	74	131	973

The following are the only changes in the number of licensed places made in suburban districts since the Board assumed office : —

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1906, one hotel license, originally existing as a saloon license in the city proper, was granted at Forest Hills.

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, three grocers' licenses were granted in Dorchester. Of these, two originally existed as saloon licenses and one as a grocer's license in the city proper.

One grocer's license, originally existing as a saloon license in the city proper, was granted in Jamaica Plain, and took the place of a grocer's license removed to the city proper from Jamaica Plain the previous year.

After a careful study of the different sections of the city, the Board believes that under present conditions the number of licensed places in the neighborhood of the North Station and the already overcrowded residential districts of Roxbury, Charlestown, East Boston and South Boston (in none of which sections has this Board placed additional licenses), should not be increased, but should be gradually decreased.

Not one additional first and fourth class license, commonly known as a saloon license, has been placed in any suburban district, such as Brighton, Dorchester, West Roxbury or Orient Heights, by this Board.

The Board regrets that in too many cases those who are opposed to the granting of liquor licenses have seen fit to employ methods which they would be the first to condemn in any one seeking a license, and it has refrained from making any public corrections of misrepresentations of its actions (although invited so to do), because it did not wish even to appear desirous of influencing the vote on license.

Every member of the Board has been annoyed by repeated solicitations and requests outside of our public office from those who were supposed, from their personal relations, to have some secret influence with us. Such solicitations and requests have been as offensive to us as the interference of those who, from their public positions, without sharing our responsibilities, were supposed to be able to control our actions or to reverse our decisions.

12 O'CLOCK PRIVILEGES.

The so-called "12 o'clock" privilege is held at present by 25 hotels. In choosing the hotels to which this privilege was granted, the Board was governed first by the good reputation of the applicant, and secondly by the location of the hotel; 26 were originally issued, afterward increased to 28.

The Board believes that the intent of the act was to aid the commercial interests of Boston, and therefore has placed none of these "12 o'clock" privileges in hotels in the suburban or outlying districts.

It has also considered that these privileges should be dependent upon the management of the hotel in question, and should be withdrawn at any time when conditions demanded. For this reason 3 privileges have been withdrawn, so that there are now only 25 in operation.

INCREASE OF FEES.

For the year beginning May 1, 1908, the Board proposes to increase the fee for a grocer's license from \$800 to \$1,000, and the club license from \$300 to \$500.

There has been no change in the staff of the permanent employees of the Board, who have been well organized by our direction and under the supervision of our efficient secretary.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In its first report the Board, because of its short term of office, contented itself with making two recommendations, as follows : —

The Board respectfully recommends that provisions be made by law for offices in some location other than that provided by the Police Commissioner in the present building, as it believes that the present quarters are not adequate for the proper transaction of its business.

The Board respectfully recommends that it should be given the right by law to fix a minimum fee of at least \$5 for every common victualler's license and of \$25 for every innholder's license. As it is at the present time, the license, being issued without payment of fee, is regarded of little value, and too little responsibility is felt by the licensees for the proper conduct of their business.

Both of these recommendations it renews.

The work of the past year has convinced the Board that its present quarters are inadequate. Its hearing room is small and poorly ventilated, and the clerks' and document rooms are crowded.

The expense entailed on the city from investigating and inspecting the premises of common victuallers, the carelessness of many of the holders of common victualler's licenses, and the little value in many instances placed on the licenses, are some of the reasons believed by the Board as sufficient for the passage of an act authorizing the charging of a fee of not less than \$2 in each case.

The Board recommends also that an act be passed authorizing the granting of licenses to persons to keep their stores open on the Lord's Day for the sale of fruit, ice cream, soda and newspapers, and to charge a fee of not less than \$2 for such licenses. The Board believes that such an act would improve the standing of the common victuallers throughout the city, and would abolish the subterfuges sometimes practised by them.

Another recommendation of the Board is that it may have the right to suspend a liquor license for such a period of time as it may deem proper, upon satisfactory proof that the conditions of the license have been broken. The Board believes that the passage of such an act would enable it to inflict more equitable punishment than it can now do under the law. Many cases have been reported to the Board where a condition of a license has been broken, sometimes unwittingly, sometimes through carelessness, and often by the error of an employee against the express commands of his employer. It is to improve the conditions in licensed places, and at the same time to prevent injustice to the licensee, that the Board asks for this legislation.

The Board would also recommend the passage of an act giving it authority to pay its secretary an annual salary not exceeding \$3,500, as it has interpreted the law to mean that all fees, previously retained by the secretary, should be paid to the city.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than 1 place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

Number of places licensed during the year,	974
Number of licenses pending,	10
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	87
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	87

The following is a classified list of the licenses in force Nov. 30, 1907 : —

First-class innholder,	78
First-class victualler,	690
Second-class victualler,	7
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer "B,"	95
Fourth-class grocer,	74
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6
Fifth-class brewer,	21
Total,	<hr/> 973
Sixth-class licenses,	224
Seventh-class licenses,	14
Club licenses,	50
Total,	<hr/> 288

Of the sixth-class licenses, 12 were cancelled, 5 transferred and 2 forfeited.

There will be noticed a difference between the places licensed during the year and the total of the classified list ; this difference is caused by the fact that 1 license has been granted but not paid for.

During the year there were 47 applications rejected and 27 applications withdrawn.

TRANSFERS.

There were 80 licenses transferred during the year ; 61 of these were for alteration or extension of premises.

REBATES.

Eighty-seven licenses have been surrendered for cancellation, and new licenses issued in their place. Where this was done, rebates to the amount of \$56,441.71 have been granted to the licensees surrendering, leaving a net revenue of \$1,453,452.99 received for liquor licenses during the year.

COMPLAINTS.

Eight complaints have been received for violation of conditions of their licenses, as follows: 6 from the Police Commissioner and 2 from outside parties.

FORFEITURES.

Two drug licenses were forfeited, on complaint from the Police Commissioner. One 12 o'clock privilege was forfeited, on complaint of the Police Commissioner (specific charge, gambling).

TABLE NO. 1.—LIQUOR LICENSES.

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury from Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907, for full year:—

78 innholders, at \$2,000,	\$156,000 00
690 victuallers, at \$1,100,	759,000 00
8 second-class victuallers, at \$500,	4,000 00
671 wholesale dealers "A," at \$300,	201,300 00
158 wholesale dealers "B," at \$1,000,	158,000 00
78 grocers, at \$800,	62,400 00
2 distillers, at \$1,000,	2,000 00
6 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500,	3,000 00
21 brewers, at \$1,000,	21,000 00
70 bottlers, at \$500,	35,000 00
51 clubs, at \$300,	15,300 00
247 sixth-class druggists, at \$1,	247 00
14 alcohol, at \$1,	14 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,417,261 00

Number of licenses issued and amount paid into the treasury from Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907, for part of year:—

16 innholders,	\$16,632 74
60 victuallers,	30,918 88

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	\$47,551 62	\$1,417,261 00
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$47,551 62	\$1,417,261 00
63 wholesale dealers "A,"	9,538 07	
10 wholesale dealers "B,"	6,765 38	
1 grocer,	166 67	
1 wholesale druggist,	191 52	
1 distiller,	263 87	
1 brewer,	833 40	
3 bottlers,	823 17	
		66,133 70
25 special 12 o'clock liquor privileges, at \$500, from Dec. 1, 1906, to May 1, 1907,	12,500 00	
28 special 12 o'clock liquor privileges, for the full year,	14,000 00	
		26,500 00
Total,		\$1,509,894 70

Recapitulation.

94 innholders,	\$172,632 74
750 victuallers,	789,918 88
8 second-class victuallers,	4,000 00
734 wholesale dealers "A,"	210,838 07
168 wholesale dealers "B,"	164,765 38
79 grocers,	62,566 67
3 distillers,	2,263 87
7 fourth-class wholesale druggists,	3,191 52
22 brewers,	21,833 40
73 bottlers,	35,823 17
51 clubs,	15,300 00
247 sixth-class druggists,	247 00
14 alcohol,	14 00
53 12 o'clock privilege licenses,	26,500 00
Total,	\$1,509,894 70

TABLE NO. 2. — COMMON VICTUALLERS AND INNOLDERS.

Common Victuallers.

Applications granted,	1,585
Places licensed,	1,426
Rejected,	125
Transferred,	22
Cancelled,	153
Revoked,	6

Of the common victuallers' licenses granted, 25 were for lunch carts.

Innholders.

Applications granted,	14
Places licensed,	13
Rejected,	5
Cancelled,	1

POOL ROOMS.

The Board has noticed a tendency on the part of some licensees to be careless in the observance of some of the conditions of their licenses, notably those forbidding gambling and the presence of minors. The Board has insisted and will insist on the strictest observance of these conditions. It intends also that there shall be a marked improvement in the conditions now obtaining in certain pool rooms.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

The Board believes that a great improvement in the conditions now obtaining in many intelligence offices is both possible and desirable for the benefit of employers and those seeking employment. Sanitary conditions in many places must be improved, and a more correct record kept of fees paid and of the former employment and character of all applicants for employment.

TABLE NO. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables, and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	406
Places licensed,	324
Rejected,	54
Transferred,	16
Cancelled,	34
Revoked,	10
Fees collected,	\$3,738

Number of Tables and Alleys.

Billiard,	272
Pool,	1,187
Sippio,	8
Bowling alleys,	407

Intelligence Offices.

Applications granted,	107
Places licensed,	89
Rejected,	5
Transferred,	5
Cancelled,	4
Fees collected,	\$3,350

Of the applications granted:—

34 were first class, at \$50,	\$1,700
73 were second class, at \$25,	1,825
	<hr/>
	\$3,525

3 first class (\$50) have not as yet been paid for,	\$150
1 second class (\$25) has not as yet been paid for,	25
	<hr/>

175

\$3,350*Skating Rinks.*

Applications granted,	1
Rejected,	—
Fees collected,	\$5

Total amount received and paid into the city treasury on account of miscellaneous licenses, \$7,093

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3
Places licensed,	2
Revoked,	1

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	200
Rejected,	13
Cancelled,	46
Revoked,	1

TABLE NO. 4. — COMPARISONS

	1906-07.	1907-08.
First-class innholder,	71	78
First-class victualler,	694	690
Second-class victualler,	9	7
Fourth-class distiller,	2	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer "B,"	99	95
Fourth-class grocer,	74	74
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	6
Fifth-class brewer,	21	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	976	973

Sixth-class druggist,	225	224
Seventh-class alcohol,	20	14
Clubs,	52	50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	297	288

Common Victuallers.

Applications granted,	1,777	1,585
Places licensed,	1,489	1,426
Rejected,	195	125
Cancelled,	282	153
Revoked,	6	6
Transferred,	52	22

Innholders.

Applications granted,	11	14
Places licensed,	11	13
Rejected,	2	5
Canceled,	—	1

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables, and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	418	406
Places licensed,	314	324
Rejected,	48	54
Transferred,	16	16
Canceled,	37	34
Revoked,	9	10

Intelligence Offices.

Applications granted,	115	107
Places licensed,	98	89
Rejected,	7	5
Transferred,	20	5
Canceled,	7	4
Revoked,	1	—

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	3	1
Places licensed,	3	1
Rejected,	1	—

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	11	3
Places licensed,	9	2
Rejected,	2	1

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	111	200
Rejected,	10	13
Cancelled,	14	46
Revoked,	2	1

TABLE NO. 5. — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNT OF LICENSES.

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Liquor licenses,	\$1,480,749 00	\$1,509,894 70
Rebates,	49,801 35	56,441 71
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Miscellaneous licenses,	\$1,430,947 65	\$1,453,452 99
	7,263 00	7,093 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,438,210 65	\$1,460,545 99

Anticipating special expenses for increased quarters, for investigations and possible employment of counsel, the Board requested from the city government an appropriation of \$60,000 for the present fiscal year, and was granted \$50,000. As it has not been obliged to incur the above expenses this year, it will have at the end of the fiscal year an unexpended balance of approximately \$12,000.

LICENSE FEES AS FIXED BY THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

The fees for licenses have been fixed at the following rates for the year commencing May 1, 1907, and ending April 30, 1908, viz. : —

For licenses of the first class, to sell all kinds of liquor, to be drunk on the premises : —

Innholders,	\$2,000 00
Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders), .	500 00
Common victuallers,	1,100 00

For licenses of the second class to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than fifteen per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises : —

Common victuallers,	500 00
-------------------------------	--------

For licenses of the fourth class, to sell all kinds of liquor and to bottle distilled liquors, not to be drunk on the premises : —

Wholesale druggists,	500 00
Grocers,	800 00
Wholesale dealers "A," issued only in conjunction with a first-class license,	300 00
Wholesale dealers "B,"	1,000 00
Distillers,	1,000 00

For licenses of the fifth class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than fifteen per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises: —

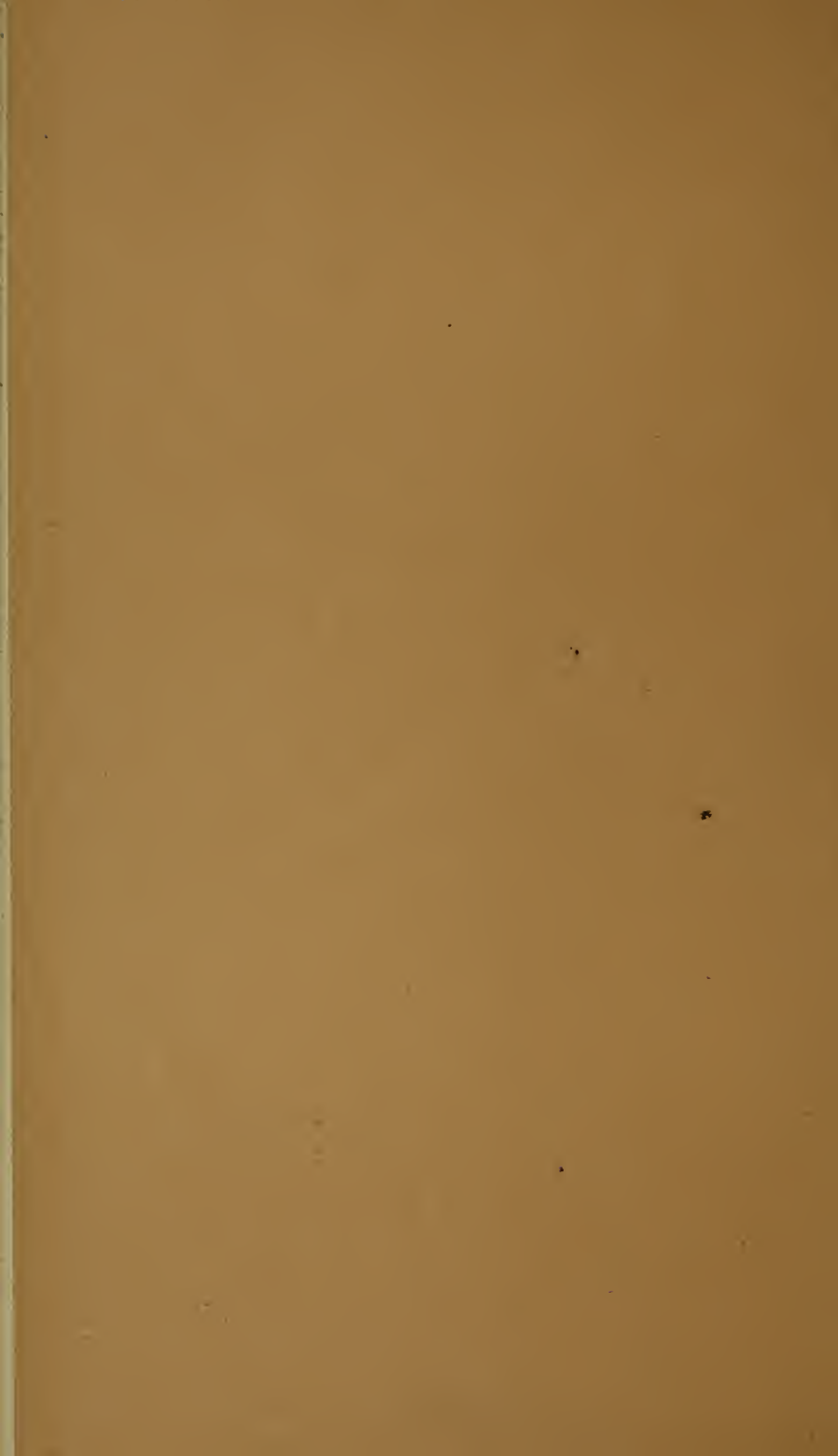
Bottlers, issued only in conjunction with another license,	\$500 00
Brewers,	1,000 00
For a license of the sixth class, to druggists,	1 00
For a license of the seventh class, to sell pure alcohol,	1 00
For a club license,	300 00

The Board is glad to express its appreciation of the cordial support and hearty co-operation in all its plans and wishes shown by the Commissioner of Police, and by the officers and men of his department.

Respectfully submitted,

EZRA H. BAKER,
FRED A. EMERY,
SAM'L H. HUDSON,

Licensing Board.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

DEC. 1, 1908.

To His Excellency CURTIS GUILD, Jr., Governor.

In presenting this, its third annual report, the Licensing Board takes the opportunity of restating the leading policies it has adopted in the granting of liquor licenses, — policies which it intends to follow in the future. It realizes that existing conditions prevent the immediate fulfillment of its plans, but hopes each year will show steady progress. The most important of these policies are: —

The restriction of liquor licenses, especially saloons, to business neighborhoods and main thoroughfares.

The restriction of drinking by women to hotels and restaurants.

The non-increase, under present conditions, of the number of licensed places in South Boston, Charlestown, East Boston, in the vicinity of the North Station and in certain parts of Roxbury, and the non-increase of saloon licenses in close proximity to subway entrances and exits and transfer stations.

The granting of all new licenses controlled by this Board only to *bona fide* citizens of Boston.

The Board intends also to insist that every transfer of liquor licenses, either to new locations or to new owners, shall be marked by a decided improvement in the licensed premises, either in the manner in which the business is conducted, or in improvement to the real estate, or both. In pursuance of this policy, out of 17 transfers granted the past year 4 were from residential to business sections, 1 from a side street to a main thoroughfare, and the others (transfers practically within the same districts) to better appointed places.

The great majority of transfers were marked by distinct improvements to the real estate as well as by an improvement in the conditions within the premises. In addition, 54 alterations in premises (technically transfers of locations) were granted, in each case marked by an improvement in the premises.

REBATES.

Under the authority given in section 20, chapter 100, Revised Laws, for several years rebates have been granted when a license has been surrendered and cancelled and a new one issued in place thereof. The giving of these rebates has, the Board believes, unduly stimulated the traffic in licenses, and has had a tendency to lessen the feeling of personal responsibility that every licensee should have. To such an extent has the rebate system grown that the Board will refuse in the future all rebates except in case of death or some similar imperative cause, and will notify the licensees to that effect.

NOTIFICATIONS OF CONVICTIONS.

Since the Board took office, in June, 1906, it has not received a notification from any court of this city of any conviction of any licensee for any violation of any law relative to the business he is licensed to pursue, although under section 56, chapter 100, Revised Laws, such notification should be made.

SECTION 56. Upon the conviction of a holder of a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors of the violation of any law relative to the business he is licensed to pursue, the court in which or the magistrate before whom he has been convicted shall send to the board which issued the license a certificate under seal, showing the time and place of such conviction.

The Board in April last, after communicating with the chief justices of the superior and municipal courts and the presiding justices of the district courts, was promptly assured by the chief justices of the superior and municipal courts that the clerks of the courts would be notified to send the Board such certificates. The Board realizes that in many cases, especially in those in which a plea of guilty is entered, the fact that the accused is a licensee may not be disclosed, but it has yet to receive its first report from the clerk of any court. Its information on such matters comes almost entirely from the police.

The Board would recommend that the statute should be made more explicit, so as to cover the conviction of every employee of a licensee, and that the complaint should describe the accused as a licensee or as employed by a licensee.

COMPLAINTS.

Frequently at hearings on protests against the granting of licenses, the remonstrants have made general charges that conditions prejudicial to good order existed in places already licensed near the desired location. Although the Board has in every such case invited the remonstrants to prefer formal complaints, either at that time or at a later date, when applications for renewal of licenses were to be acted upon, it has in no case received a complaint from citizens. Under the authority given by act of the Legislature in 1908, the Board is prepared to give hearings on complaints brought either by the police department or by private parties, and to suspend licenses in cases where the charges are proved.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

In March last the Board obtained from the police a report of the sales of liquor in the licensed drug stores in Brighton, Dorchester, South Boston and West Roxbury, with the result that action on the applications of 15 of the druggists for a renewal of their licenses was postponed for some three weeks, until the Board itself, acting under the authority given by section 27, chapter 100, Revised Laws, had had an opportunity to examine the liquor books and to interview the proprietors of the drug stores. There was no charge against these druggists of selling illegally, but there was a belief that the business approached too closely to that of retail liquor stores. This belief was confirmed by an examination of the books and by the testimony of the druggists themselves. The books showed, and the druggists admitted, that sales were made to regular customers, strangers being often refused. One druggist testified that he had not applied for a drug license because the granting of a grocer's license in the neighborhood had made it "not worth his while to sell liquor."

The books showed, for instance, one customer who purchased whiskey in half pints regularly twice a week.

Another, whose taste for whiskey was modified by a liking for gin, bought both of these articles in varying quantities about three times a week.

Another, whose purchases were equally divided between rum and whiskey, purchased these at intervals of two days.

The purchase at a drug store not far from the Brookline line of a bottle of Martini cocktails, and the purchases in other suburban stores of bottles of ale, stout and beer, suggest to the Board that the purchases would have been more properly described as intended for convivial instead of "medicinal purposes."

At the time the Board was considering these 15 licenses it was solicited by many reputable citizens to reissue these licenses at once. Such solicitations, in behalf of not only druggists but of licensees of all kinds, have followed the members of the Board to their homes and private offices, as well as to the offices of the Board. Apparently some persons do not take seriously the statement of the Board, in its last report, that "Such solicitations and requests have been as offensive to us as the interference of those who, from their public positions, without sharing our responsibilities, were supposed to be able to control our actions or to reverse our decisions." These solicitations have no effect favorable to the applicant upon the action of the Board.

So impressed was the Board by the result of its preliminary investigation that in November it obtained from the police a report of the sales of liquor in every licensed drug store in the city during the months of May, June, July, August and September of this year. An exhaustive examination of these reports has given much interesting information.

Although the Board believes, from its examination of these books and reports, as well as from the repeated testimony of many of the licensees, that the liquor traffic is not desired by many of the druggists, and is followed by them only through fear of losing their legitimate trade, it does believe that in many cases the principal business of a drug store is really a retail liquor business, carried on under a license costing only \$1 in competition with a grocer's license costing \$1,000.

During these five months, in which the liquor traffic is lightest, there were sold in Boston — a license city — over 1,500 gallons of liquor of all kinds, of which the larger part, about 980 gallons, was whiskey, sold apparently in fixed quantities of liquid measure, generally by the half pint. About 40 per cent. of the sales were *reported* as being made on Saturdays and Mondays. So many sales on these days (coupled with the fact that very few sales were reported as made on Sundays, and with the additional fact that licenses have been revoked for illegal selling on Sunday) lead the Board to believe that more liquor is sold on Sundays than is actually recorded on the druggists' books.

In these later reports, as in the former, the regular customer appears very frequently with his almost daily half pint of whiskey or quart of ale, while the resident of an adjoining no-license town anticipates a holiday with two quarts of whiskey, one quart of rum and two quarts of brandy.

Of the 13 druggists under station 16, 1 (located near the Brookline line) recorded sales of 50 gallons of whiskey and 34 gallons of malt liquors out of total sales in that division of 91 gallons of whiskey and 36 gallons of malt liquors.

The greatest proportion of sales, both in number of purchasers and in total quantities sold, especially of whiskey, was in Dorchester, where 38 druggists sold 326 gallons, while during the same period the remaining 172 druggists in all the other parts of the city sold only 654 gallons, thus making the amount sold in Dorchester almost exactly one-third of the total sales in the entire city. In the two suburban districts of West Roxbury and Brighton there were sold 51 gallons and 60 gallons, respectively; in South Boston, 40 gallons; in Roxbury and a part of the South End, 125 gallons; in the four districts under police stations 1, 2, 3 and 4 (including the North End, West End, the business and shopping districts and approaches to the North and South stations), a total of less than 280 gallons, all of whiskey, were sold.

As is well known, the development of the chemistry of medicine makes the use of alcoholic liquors in compounding prescriptions very much less than formerly, and the tendency of all physicians is not to prescribe for immediate use alcoholic preparations, especially malt liquors.

In a city like Boston, with its large number of licensed liquor places, the fee of \$1 for druggists is an absurdity, and the ease with which liquors may be obtained at many drug stores, especially in the suburban sections, is an encouragement of hypocrisy and law breaking.

The Board therefore recommends that the license fee for druggists in Boston should be fixed at not less than \$100, and that sales should be restricted to small quantities, furnished only on a physician's prescription, which should be cancelled and kept as a record by the druggists, and that no ale, beer, stout, etc., should be sold by any druggist. It further recommends that every bottle be labelled plainly with the druggist's name and location, and that sales of liquor in original packages should be forbidden.

As the use of alcohol in sickness, for bathing and other purposes, has greatly increased, the Board recommends that there should be granted to druggists a special license for the sale of alcohol only, the fee to be not less than \$10, and that the fee of the seventh-class license to dealers in paints or in chemicals to sell alcohol for mechanical, manufacturing or chemical purposes only should be increased from \$1 to \$10.

The occasional purchase of half a pint of whiskey or a bottle of beer at a drug store seems at first glance to be a matter of little consequence, but when the custom of regular and repeated purchases, especially before holidays and Sundays, as shown by the druggists' books, of whiskey, beer and ale becomes widespread, the intent of the law is either misunderstood or deliberately disregarded.

The Board refused to reissue 11 druggists' licenses because of convictions for sales of cocaine.

As compared with the methods of many druggists the conduct of the majority of the so-called saloon keepers is highly commendable.

CLUB LICENSES.

The club license seemed to the Board to be so valuable a privilege that the fee was advanced from \$300 to \$500, although the Board realized that the increase might work hardship to a few small clubs. The policy of the Board has been to grant

such licenses only to established clubs in good standing, and not to grant the license in such a way that it should be used as a nucleus around which a club might be built. This policy it will continue to pursue.

COMMON VICTUALER LICENSES.

In its report for 1907 the Board made the following recommendation: —

The expense entailed on the city from investigating and inspecting the premises of common victualers, the carelessness of many of the holders of common victualers' licenses, and the little value in many instances placed on the licenses, are some of the reasons believed by the Board as sufficient for the passage of an act authorizing the charging of a fee of not less than \$2 in each case.

The experience of the past year confirms the Board in its belief that a fee should be charged. Not only must every application be investigated by the police and reported upon to the Board, but the licensed places must be frequently inspected. Every licensee must be furnished with a pamphlet giving the laws covering the common victualer licenses. Licenses must be prepared, taking the time of clerks and necessitating, the Board fears, additional clerical help, and much time of the Board itself is taken in interviewing the applicants, hearing complaints and passing on frequent transfers.

During the past year 2,107 applications were granted, as against 1,585 the previous year, and on Nov. 30, 1908, there were 1,704 licenses in force, as against 1,426 on the same date the previous year. These figures give some indication of the increase in demand for common victualer licenses. The fact that the license costs nothing makes it too often of no value in the opinion of the holder, who feels little responsibility for the conduct of the place, and too frequently uses his business as a cloak for illegal liquor selling. The Board earnestly renews its recommendation that it should be permitted to impose a license fee of not less than \$2.

FRUIT SELLERS.

In its report for 1907 the Board asked for legislation enabling it to license fruit stores to be open on Sunday for the sale of fruit, believing that many of the licensed victualers were

using their license simply as a subterfuge, and also that licensing the sale of fruit and kindred articles on Sundays, under proper restrictions, would avoid the constant violation of the law. This legislation was refused, and during the year common victualer licenses were granted, as was customary, on favorable reports of the police as to the proper equipment of places at the time of examination, although in many cases it was suspected that the principal business was to be the sale of fruit.

During the year, from personal observation, the Board found that many of the licensed victualers, having obtained their licenses, made no pretense of keeping either facilities for preparing food or food to serve, and recently it has requested of the police department a report of the conditions obtaining in all doubtful licensed common victualer establishments.

So large a part of our population is either foreign born or of foreign parentage, and is so accustomed to the use of fruit as food and has so limited opportunities for keeping the same in their own homes, that the Board believes that the licensing of fruit stores will be not only a benefit to a great part of the population but will be an aid to the better order and conduct of the city, and will do away with the subterfuges now practised by those who wish to sell fruit on Sundays. It must not be forgotten that those who purchase fruit on Sundays and carry it away to be eaten elsewhere are in effect violating the law. Furthermore, how can we expect these newcomers, unacquainted with our language and strangers to our laws and customs, to have respect for any of our laws when they learn the ease with which our Sunday laws may be evaded? The Board believes that the selling of fruit is more beneficial to the community than the sales of many articles now permitted, and therefore earnestly renews its recommendation of last year, that an act be passed authorizing the granting of licenses to persons to keep their stores open on Sunday for the sale of fruit and kindred articles, and to charge a fee of not less than \$2 for such licenses.

As the Board anticipates that there might be a strong objection to licensing such stores in towns and smaller cities, with the conditions of which it is not familiar, it suggests that the permission should apply only to the city of Boston.

IN GENERAL.

The Board renews its recommendation that provision should be "made by law for offices in some location other than that provided by the Police Commissioner in the present building, as it believes that the present quarters are not adequate for the proper transaction of its business."

Those who have had occasion to visit the Board the past year know only too well the poor accommodations the Board has for receiving the public, which comes for information or other purposes. It has no waiting room, and frequently 50 to 100 visitors, some of whom are women, are obliged to stand in the corridor, formerly the hall of an old-fashioned dwelling-house, which serves as a passageway to the offices of the police department.

The Board would also renew its recommendation of the "passage of an act giving it authority to pay its secretary an annual salary not exceeding \$3,500, as it has interpreted the law to mean that all fees previously retained by the secretary should be paid to the city." The secretary has thoroughly organized the office and introduced many improvements in its management. He is also held accountable for all the work of his assistants. Therefore the Board believes that an increased salary should be granted him, because of the superior excellence of his work and the special responsibilities of his position.

The Board has discovered that several unlicensed persons, generally agents of dealers or manufacturers without the State, have been in the habit of selling to dealers and others in this city goods to be delivered from storage warehouses within the city. This custom seems to the Board to be an evasion of the law, and it recommends that remedial legislation be granted.

POOL ROOMS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

The Board hopes this year to make a thorough investigation of the conditions surrounding every pool room and intelligence office in the city. This investigation it was prevented from making this past year, owing to more imperative duties and to the reduction of its appropriation.

The Board has received from the Police Commissioner and from the officers and men of his department most cordial and ready aid in all its investigations, and a prompt response to all its inquiries, and it now takes this opportunity of expressing its warm appreciation of the co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

EZRA H. BAKER,
FRED A. EMERY,
SAM'L H. HUDSON,
Licensing Board.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LICENSE FEES.

As many requests have been made to the Board relative to when the license fees have been increased, as to the limit of the number of licensed places in the past, and as to when the law was changed in these cases, also as to the rebate law, the following is given for the information of the public.

The license fees have been increased in 1886, 1889, 1895 and 1908. Prior to 1885 there was no limit on the number of licensed places in the city of Boston. In 1888 the law established a limit upon the number of licenses in proportion to the population. In 1899 the law was amended, limiting the number of licensed places in the city of Boston to 1,000. Prior to 1902 one licensee selling to another was not allowed any rebate, and in case of a transfer the new licensee paid a full fee. In 1902 the rebate law went into effect, which gave a rebate, at the discretion of the Board, to the seller, and allowed the purchaser to pay the proportionate part of the unexpired term of the license year, provided the transfer was of the same class and in the same place.

COMPLAINTS.

Liquor.

Three formal complaints were received against liquor licensees during the past year. One of the complaints was withdrawn before a hearing was held; 1 was dismissed for insufficient cause; and 1 case was heard and the licensee was reprimanded.

Clubs.

Three club licenses were revoked during the past year. Two of them were for gambling, and 1 because the licensees had ceased to conduct the business in the place where they were licensed.

Druggists.

Three formal complaints and 1 report against druggists were received from the Police Commissioner during the past year, and action was taken as follows:—

One declared forfeited; specification, “Violations of the conditions of his sixth-class drug license.”

One suspended; specification, “Selling liquor or permitting liquor to be sold on the Lord’s day.”

One suspended; specification, “Unlawfully selling cocaine.”

One withdrawn by the Police Commissioner before a hearing was held.

One license was declared void on notice from the Board of Registration in Pharmacy that the certificate of fitness issued to the licensee had been revoked by it.

REJECTIONS, TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.

	Rejected.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.
Liquor applications, . . .	24	71	17
Club applications, . . .	4	2	1
Drug applications, . . .	8	4	3

Of the 71 liquor licenses transferred during the year, 54 were for alteration or extension of premises and 17 were for change of location.

Two club licenses were transferred from one location to another.

Nine sixth-class drug licenses were cancelled and 4 transferred during the year.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than one place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

TABLE 1. — NUMBER OF PLACES LICENSED.

Number of places licensed during the year, ¹	973
Number of licenses pending,	11
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	78
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	78

The following is a classified list of the licensed places in force
Nov. 30, 1908:—

First-class innholder,	78
First-class victualer,	690
Second-class victualer,	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	102
Fourth-class grocer,	67
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6
Fifth-class brewer,	20
Total,	971
Sixth-class licenses,	208
Seventh-class licenses,	11
Club licenses,	43
Total,	262

The statutes provide for seven classes of licenses.

The number of licenses granted under the classification of statute are as follows:—

TABLE 2. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED.

First class,	770
Second class,	6
Fourth class,	917
Fifth class,	85
Sixth class,	208
Seventh class,	11
Total,	² 1,997
Special club,	43
Special 12 o'clock privileges,	27

¹ Of the places licensed, 2 are not in force, as they have not been paid for.

² One first class and one fourth class granted but not paid for.

TABLE 3. — DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSES BY DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.
[Population, decennial census of 1905, 595,380.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.	
Boston proper,	166,428	584 including	399 saloons.
Roxbury,	102,180	140 “	99 “
South Boston,	64,091	81 “	68 “
Charlestown,	39,983	74 “	59 “
East Boston,	51,334	41 “	34 “
West Roxbury,	54,179	27 “	16 “
Brighton,	21,806	12 “	9 “
Dorchester,	95,379	12 “	6 “
		971 “	690 “

Boston proper has 1 license to every 285 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 417.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 729 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,032—.

South Boston has 1 license to every 791 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 942+.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 540 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 677+.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,252 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,509+.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,006 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,386.

Brighton has 1 license to every 1,817 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 2,422+.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 7,948 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 15,896+.

Licensed Places.

DISTRICT.	Innholders.	Saloons.	Grocers.	Other Classes.	Total.
Boston proper,	68	399	28	89	584
Roxbury,	2	99	19	20	140
South Boston,	1	68	1	11	81
Charlestown,	2	59	7	6	74
East Boston,	2	34	3	2	41
West Roxbury,	1	16	4	6	27
Brighton,	2	9	—	1	12
Dorchester,	—	6	5	1	12
Totals,	78	690	67	136	971

TABLE 4. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES BY WARDS.

WARD.	First-class Innholder.	First-class Victualer.	Second-class Victualer.	Fourth-class B.	Fourth-class Grocer.	Fourth-class Distiller.	Fourth-class Druggist.	Fifth-class Brewer.
1, . . .	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	—
2, . . .	2	25	—	2	1	—	—	—
3, . . .	1	11	—	—	2	—	—	—
4, . . .	—	22	—	4	—	—	—	2
5, . . .	1	26	—	—	5	—	—	—
6, . . .	19	141	3	29	2	1	5	—
7, . . .	22	126	—	33	7	—	1	—
8, . . .	5	54	—	7	4	—	—	—
9, . . .	4	42	—	2	—	—	—	—
10, . . .	9	9	2	4	9	—	—	—
11, . . .	6	11	—	—	2	—	—	—
12, . . .	3	16	—	2	4	—	—	—
13, . . .	—	43	—	6	—	—	—	1
14, . . .	1	11	—	1	—	1	—	—
15, . . .	—	12	—	1	1	—	—	1
16, . . .	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—
17, . . .	1	24	—	2	3	—	—	1
18, . . .	1	33	—	2	4	—	—	—
19, . . .	—	26	—	1	5	—	—	12
20, . . .	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
21, . . .	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
22, . . .	—	16	—	4	2	—	—	2
23, . . .	1	9	1	—	4	—	—	1
24, . . .	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
25, . . .	2	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals, .	78	690	6	102	67	2	6	20

TABLE 5. — NUMBER OF LICENSES, PAID AND UNPAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1908.

Granted and paid for:—

First-class innholder, . . .	77	at \$2,000,	\$154,000 00
First-class innholder, . . .	1	900,	900 00
First-class victualer, . . .	691	1,100,	760,100 00
Second-class victualer, . . .	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class grocer, . . .	70	1,000,	70,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A," . . .	681	300,	204,300 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," . . .	157	1,000,	157,000 00
Fourth-class druggist, . . .	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller, . . .	2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fifth-class brewer, . . .	20	1,000,	20,000 00
Fifth-class bottler, . . .	65	500,	32,500 00
12 o'clock privilege, . . .	27	500,	13,500 00
			<u>\$1,420,300 00</u>
Amount carried forward, . . .			\$1,420,300 00

Amount brought forward, \$1,420,300 00

Granted but not paid for: —

First-class victualer,	. . . . . 1	1,100	\$1,100 00	
Fourth-class grocer,	. . . . . 1	1,000,	1,000 00	
				2,100 00
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	1,805			\$1,422,400 00

TABLE 6. — NUMBER OF LICENSES, SINGLE AND IN CONJUNCTION, PAID AND UNPAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1908.

Single: —

First-class victualer,	. . . . . 14	at \$1,100,	\$15,400 00
Second-class victualer,	. . . . . 5	500,	2,500 00
First-class innholder,	. . . . . 5	2,000,	10,000 00
Fourth-class grocer,	. . . . . 66	1,000,	66,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	. . . . . 72	1,000,	72,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	. . . . . 6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	. . . . . 2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fifth-class brewer,	. . . . . 13	1,000,	13,000 00

In conjunction: —

First-class innholder and fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A,"	. . . . . 46	2,300,	105,800 00
First-class innholder, fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "A" and 12 o'clock privi- lege, . . . . .	. . . . . 16	2,800,	44,800 00
First-class innholder and 12 o'clock privi- lege, . . . . .	. . . . . 11	2,500,	27,500 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A,"	. . . . . 619	1,400,	866,600 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	. . . . . 31	2,100,	65,100 00
First-class victualer, fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "B," and fifth-class bottler,	25	2,600,	65,000 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class grocer, . . . . .	. . . . . 2	2,100,	4,200 00
Second-class victualer and fifth-class bottler, . . . . .	. . . . . 1	1,000,	1,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," and fifth-class bottler, . . . . .	. . . . . 30	1,500,	45,000 00
Fourth-class grocer and fifth-class bottler,	2	1,500,	3,000 00
Fifth-class brewer and fifth-class bottler,	7	1,500,	10,500 00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	973		\$1,422,400 00

1 first-class victualer not paid, \$1,100.

1 fourth-class grocer not paid, \$1,000.

TABLE 7. — LIQUOR LICENSE FEES FROM 1875 to 1908, TAKEN FROM THE CITY AUDITOR'S REPORTS.

1875-76,	\$250,478 00
1876-77,	173,323 50
1877-78,	274,866 00
1878-79,	223,388 00
1879-80,	242,474 00
1880-81,	260,838 00
1881-82,	258,865 00
1882-83,	282,427 00
1883-84,	305,551 00
1884-85,	521,178 00
1885-86,	511,830 00
1886-87,	605,569 00
1887-88,	587,742 00
1888-89,	616,949 00
1889-90,	891,668 00
1890-91,	1,013,515 00
1891-92,	1,036,564 00
1892-93,	1,056,145 00
1893-94,	1,062,838 00
1894-95,	1,092,037 00
1895-96,	1,196,640 00

The above amounts (from February 1 to January 31 of each year) are the gross receipts, as shown by the auditor's reports. There should be deducted from these amounts 25 per cent., which is due the State.

YEAR.	Amount received.	Refunds.	State's Proportion.	Balance to City.
1896-97, . .	\$1,451,195 00	\$1,400 00	\$362,448 75	\$1,087,346 25
1897-98, . .	1,457,536 00	687 50	364,212 12	1,092,636 38
1898-99, . .	1,480,668 00	6,919 78	361,366 50	1,112,381 72
1899-1900, .	1,482,077 00	2,318 22	377,103 58	1,102,655 20
1900-01, . .	1,477,569 00	18,333 33	364,808 92	1,094,426 75
1901-02, . .	1,437,281 00	7,800 00	357,370 25	1,072,110 75
1902-03, . .	1,425,581 74	13,775 83	353,204 24	1,058,601 67
1903-04, . .	1,440,086 72	38,866 14	350,231 75	1,050,988 83
1904-05, . .	1,441,767 12	46,363 12	348,630 28	1,046,773 72
1905-06, . .	1,462,831 70	47,383 80	353,903 36	1,061,544 54
1906-07, . .	1,486,828 19	48,509 22	359,636 00	1,078,682 97
1907-08, . .	1,498,128 46	58,681 88	359,861 64	1,079,584 94

TABLE 8. — LIQUOR LICENSE FEES FROM 1885 to 1908, TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS IN THIS OFFICE.

DATE.	Amount.	Licensed Places.
Dec. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1886,	\$608,113 00	2,289
Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1887,	588,480 00	1,863
Dec. 1, 1887, to Dec. 1, 1888,	621,574 00	1,711
Dec. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1889,	888,308 00	1,568
Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890,	1,016,500 00	807
Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891,	1,033,872 00	892
Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892,	1,058,146 00	896
Dec. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1893,	1,064,033 00	896
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1894,	1,084,194 00	896
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895,	1,192,989 00	896
Dec. 1, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896,	1,447,096 00	896
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897,	1,457,235 00	993
Dec. 1, 1897, to Dec. 1, 1898,	1,469,171 00	992
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899,	1,489,575 00	992
Dec. 1, 1899, to Dec. 1, 1900,	1,488,468 00	989
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901,	1,439,684 00	986
Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1902,	1,426,608 27	980
Dec. 1, 1902, to Dec. 1, 1903,	1,440,237 95	979
Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904,	1,438,132 16	980
Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905,	1,455,681 50	980
Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906,	1,480,749 00	980
Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907,	1,509,894 70	974
Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908,	1,509,306 03	973

TABLE 9. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED AND AMOUNT PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

From Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908, for Full Year.

78 first-class innholders, at \$2,000, . . .	\$156,000 00
692 first-class victualers, at \$1,100, . . .	761,200 00
6 second-class victualers, at \$500, . . .	3,000 00
683 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A," at \$300,	204,900 00
157 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B," at \$1,000,	157,000 00
70 fourth-class grocers, at \$1,000, . . .	70,000 00
2 fourth-class distillers, at \$1,000, . . .	2,000 00
6 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500, . . .	3,000 00
20 fifth-class brewers, at \$1,000, . . .	20,000 00
65 fifth-class bottlers, at \$500, . . .	32,500 00
1 club, at \$300,	300 00
46 clubs, at \$500,	23,000 00
225 sixth-class druggists, at \$1, . . .	225 00
11 seventh-class alcohols, at \$1, . . .	11 00

\$1,433,136 00

From Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908, for Part of Year.

2 first-class innholders,	\$1,699 88	
67 first-class victualers,	43,190 99	
66 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A,"	11,610 29	
6 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B,"	3,077 32	
4 fourth-class grocers,	2,091 55	
		\$61,670 03
2 special 12 o'clock liquor privileges, at \$500, from Dec. 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908, ¹	\$1,000 00	
27 special 12 o'clock liquor privileges, for the full year, expiring April 30, 1909,	13,500 00	
		14,500 00
Total,		\$1,509,306 03

TABLE 10. — REBATES.

Seventy-eight licenses have been surrendered for cancellation and new licenses issued in their place. Where this was done rebates have been granted to the licensees surrendering.

Rebates granted,	\$60,963 19
Less 1 rebate granted but not paid for,	625 15
Total,	\$60,338 04
Total revenue for liquor licenses,	\$1,509,306 03
Less rebates,	60,338 04
	\$1,448,967 99

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

TABLE 1. — COMMON VICTUALERS AND INNHOLDERS.

Common Victualers without Liquor.

Applications granted,	2,107
Places licensed,	1,704
Rejected,	258
Transferred,	51
Cancelled,	391
Revoked,	12

Of the common victualers' licenses granted, 20 were for lunch carts.

Innholders without Liquor.

Applications granted,	15
Places licensed,	13
Rejected,	1
Cancelled,	2

¹ Two granted for balance of license year 1907-08, expiring April 30, 1908.

TABLE 2. — BILLIARD, POOL AND SIPPION TABLES, AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Applications granted,	412
Places licensed,	347
Rejected,	122
Transferred,	11
Cancelled,	42
Revoked,	15
Withdrawn,	25
Fees collected,	\$3,842

Number of Tables and Alleys.

Billiards,	292
Pool,	1,189
Sippio,	5
Bowling alleys,	435

The fee is \$2 for each table and alley.

TABLE 3. — INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Applications granted,	122
Places licensed,	100
Rejected,	10
Transferred,	10
Cancelled,	1
Fees collected,	\$4,100

Of the applications granted: —

44 were first class, at \$50,	\$2,200
78 were second class, at \$25,	1,950
	<hr/>
1 first-class license cancelled,	50
	<hr/>
	\$4,100

TABLE 4. — MISCELLANEOUS.

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	1
Fees collected,	\$5

Total amount received and paid into the city treasury on account
of miscellaneous licenses, \$7,947

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3
Places licensed,	3

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	862
Rejected,	16
Cancelled,	49
Revoked,	2

Drivers' cards were formerly good until revoked. Now the drivers' cards expire September 1 of each year and must be renewed upon their expiration.

COMPARISONS.

TABLE 1. — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNT OF LICENSES.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Liquor licenses, . . .	\$1,480,749 00	\$1,509,894 70	\$1,509,306 03
Rebates, . . .	49,801 35	56,441 71	60,338 04
	\$1,430,947 65	\$1,453,452 99	\$1,448,967 99
Miscellaneous licenses, .	7,263 00	7,093 00	7,947 00
Total, . . .	\$1,438,210 65	\$1,460,545 99	\$1,456,914 99

TABLE 2. — LICENSES.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
First-class innholder,	71	78	78
First-class victualer,	694	690	690
Second-class victualer,	9	7	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2	2	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," .	99	95	102
Fourth-class grocer,	74	74	67
Fourth-class wholesale druggist, . . .	6	6	6
Fifth-class brewer,	21	21	20
	976	973	971
Sixth-class druggist,	225	224	208
Seventh-class alcohol,	20	14	11
Clubs,	52	50	43
	297	288	262

Common Victualers.

Applications granted,	1,777	1,585	2,107
Places licensed,	1,489	1,426	1,704
Rejected,	195	125	258
Cancelled,	282	153	391
Revoked,	6	6	12
Transferred,	52	22	51

Innholders.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Applications granted,	11	14	15
Places licensed,	11	13	13
Rejected,	2	5	1
Cancelled,	-	1	2

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables, and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	418	406	412
Places licensed,	314	324	347
Rejected,	48	54	122
Transferred,	16	16	11
Cancelled,	37	34	42
Revoked,	9	10	15

Intelligence Offices.

Applications granted,	115	107	122
Places licensed,	98	89	100
Rejected,	7	5	10
Transferred,	20	5	10
Cancelled,	7	4	1
Revoked,	1	-	-

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	3	1	1
Places licensed,	3	1	1
Rejected,	1	-	-

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	11	3	3
Places licensed,	9	2	3
Rejected,	2	1	-

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	111	200	862
Rejected,	10	13	16
Cancelled,	14	46	49
Revoked,	2	1	2

LICENSE FEES AS FIXED BY THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

The fees for licenses were fixed at the following rates for the year commencing May 1, 1908, and ending April 30, 1909, viz.: —

For licenses of the first class, to sell all kinds of liquor, to be drunk on the premises: —

Innholders,	\$2,000 00
Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders),	500 00
Common victualers,	1,100 00

For licenses of the second class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises: —

Common victualers,	500 00
------------------------------	--------

For licenses of the fourth class, to sell all kinds of liquor and to bottle distilled liquors, not to be drunk on the premises: —

Wholesale druggists,	500 00
Grocers,	1,000 00
Wholesale dealers, "A," issued only in conjunction with a first-class license,	300 00
Wholesale dealers, "B,"	1,000 00
Distillers,	1,000 00

For licenses of the fifth class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises: —

Bottlers, issued only in conjunction with another license,	500 00
Brewers,	1,000 00

For a license of the sixth class, to druggists, 1 00

For a license of the seventh class, to sell pure alcohol, 1 00

For a club license, 500 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1909.



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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON,
29 PEMBERTON SQUARE, Dec. 29, 1909.

To His Excellency EBEN S. DRAPER, Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SIR: — As required by section 5, chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, the Licensing Board for the City of Boston has the honor to present its fourth annual report.

The Board has from the beginning acted upon the assumption that in the performance of its duties it should regard the interests of the whole city, and not those of any one section at the expense of the others.

The Board has stated that one of its most important policies is the non-increase under present conditions of the number of licensed places in South Boston, Charlestown, East Boston, in the vicinity of the North Station and in certain parts of Roxbury, and the non-increase of saloon licenses in close proximity to subway entrances and exits and transfer stations. This policy the Board has followed for the past year, and will continue to follow. It will continue also the three other policies stated in the last annual report, which, from its experience, it thinks especially important, namely: —

The restriction of liquor licenses, especially saloons, to business neighborhoods and main thoroughfares.

The restriction of drinking by women to hotels and restaurants.

The granting of all new licenses controlled by this Board only to *bona fide* citizens of Boston.

During the past year, as in former years, no grocer's license granted in suburban districts has been changed into a saloon license, nor have the privileges of licensees in those locations been increased.

In its selection of business neighborhoods and main thoroughfares, the Board at times arouses opposition from residents of the neighborhood who claim that their district is purely residential, although in other matters, such as demands for public improvements, the laying out of new streets, etc., urgent pleas are often made that the neighborhoods have become largely business sections. The Board is constantly importuned to grant locations in suburban and other residential districts. The greater part of these applications are refused without any knowledge on the part of the public, and only a very few that seem entirely justified are allowed to be advertised. Of those advertised, not all have been granted.

From occasional published statements it is evident to the Board that many citizens have an exaggerated idea of the number of licensed places open to women for drinking. In the city of Boston, with a population of over 600,000, there are at the present time 970 licensed liquor places of all kinds. There are 79 hotels licensed to sell liquor in which women may be served, and in addition there are 91 licensed places, including all restaurants and cafés, in which it is possible for women, with the permission of the Board, to obtain liquor to be drunk on the premises. In other words, there is a possible total of 170 licensed places (1 for every 3,500 of the population) where women may obtain liquor to be drunk on the premises. In addition to the residents of Boston, those of neighboring cities and towns supply no small part of the patronage of these places.

COMPLAINTS.

Twenty-nine complaints were received against licensees, with the following results :—

Liquor.

Dismissed, not proven,	3
Forfeited, proven,	1
No action necessary,	2
No action, case pending in court,	1
Not proven, but restriction imposed,	2
Placed on file,	1
Suspended, charges proven,	10
Withdrawn,	4

Common Victualer.

Dismissed, not proven, 1

Druggist.

Forfeited, charges sustained, 1

Intelligence Offices.

Forfeited, charges sustained, 2

Clubs.

One club license was revoked on the complaint of the police that gambling was permitted on the premises.

In addition, the Board has held with different persons, from Dec. 1, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909, inclusive, 1,681 conferences, covering the different activities of the Board.

In its report for 1908 the Board stated that under the authority given by an act of the Legislature of 1908 it was prepared to give hearings on complaints brought either by the police department or by private parties, and to suspend licenses in cases where charges were proven. In consequence, several hearings have been held on complaints made by organizations or citizens. The Board feels obliged to make the comment that in too many instances the cases have been badly prepared, and that too often the complainants have expected that their *ex parte* statements should be accepted without question or examination. As a result, the decisions of the Board in some cases have been resented, its action misrepresented and its confidence abused by disappointed complainants. In marked contrast, the Board is glad to report, was one complainant, a clergyman, the official of an organization, who by his courtesy and fairness aided the Board to correct offences, while at the same time winning the respect of the defendants.

The Board has been surprised by the readiness with which some doubtless well-meaning officials of organizations dependent upon public subscriptions have employed men to secure evidence by committing offences against decency, if not in violation of the law.

REBATES.

The Board's decision to refuse all rebates except in case of death or for some other imperative reason has resulted in a

material saving to the city, and tends, the Board believes, to establish a more permanent body of licensees. Attention is called to Table 1 of liquor comparisons, on page 24, showing the increase in the total receipts from fees and the decrease in the number of licensed places.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

The Board still believes that the present law, authorizing druggists for a license fee of \$1 to sell intoxicating liquors on the statement of the purchasers that such liquors are desired for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes, should be so amended that druggists shall sell alcoholic liquors — except pure alcohol — only on physicians' prescriptions. The records of hospitals, the testimony of physicians and the admission of druggists themselves show that alcoholic liquors are used with ever-decreasing frequency in sickness, and that therefore the necessity of the present form of druggists' licenses no longer exists. Many of the Boston druggists have expressed to the Board their dislike of the liquor side of their business, and in some cases have consented to sell only on physicians' prescriptions. In suburban districts where, from the absence of some form of liquor license, the demand for liquor from drug stores is very noticeable, the Board has been repeatedly urged by citizens of repute to grant druggists' licenses, even where reports made to the Board have shown an undue amount of sales: such is the case especially in suburban districts adjoining no-license towns or cities. The continuance of the present system is, in the opinion of the Board, a distinct hindrance to a permanent improvement of the liquor traffic, inducing as it does contempt for the law and encouraging hypocrisy and deceit. The Board earnestly recommends that, with the exception of pure alcohol, now so commonly used in sickness, no liquor shall be sold by druggists except on physicians' prescriptions. For the sale of pure alcohol it again recommends a special license, with an annual fee not to exceed \$10. If it be deemed unwise to restrict druggists in accordance with the Board's recommendations, then the Board asks that it be allowed to fix the annual fee for druggists' licenses at some sum not exceeding \$100.

CLUBS.

Constant requests are made of the Board for Club licenses. The policy of the Board is to grant no license except to clubs of good reputation, substantial membership, with a permanent home, — in brief, to clubs to which the license is only an incidental privilege, and not the main reason for their existence.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

The Board is at present making a careful investigation into the management of intelligence offices, the results of which it hopes will give information of value.

FRUIT LICENSES.

Under the authority given by chapter 423 of the Acts of 1909, the Board has issued licenses for the sale of fruit, ice cream, confectionery, etc., on Sunday. Believing that this act was passed primarily to correct the hardships entailed on common victualers by previous laws, the Board decided during the first year to grant the new license only to common victualers, to those who in the past held common victualer licenses, or to such as had succeeded to the business of either class, in order that the effect of the law might be carefully observed. The result is as follows: —

Fruit, Ice Cream and Confectionery.

Applications granted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356
Places licensed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	343
Rejected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111
Transferred,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cancelled,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Revoked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Withdrawn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Fees collected,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,770

Of the 343 licensed places, 208 hold in conjunction common victualer licenses; but the total number of places having either a common victualer license or fruit license was, on Dec. 1, 1909, 1,776, as against 1,704 having common victualer licenses Dec. 1, 1908, before the passing of the act creating fruit licenses.

The fee was fixed at \$5, and the following conditions were imposed on those having the Sunday license :—

Only actual residents of Boston will be granted the above licenses.

The licensee must always be on the premises while open for business.

Only those occupying stores, who sell on secular days the above-described articles, and whose reputation is favorably reported on by the police department, will receive licenses.

The owners of fruit stands or temporary structures will not be licensed.

No one whose principal business is the sale of articles other than those described will be granted a license. This will apply to the owners of grocery, stationery, delicatessen, provision or other stores.

Licensees will be required not to display on Sundays their wares beyond the windows of their establishments.

The Licensing Board will not hesitate to avail itself of the authority given it to suspend or revoke licenses, especially if the licensed premises attract noisy, disorderly or otherwise offensive people.

During the coming year some redistribution of fruit and common victualer licenses will be necessary, in order to correct some evident inconsistencies resulting from the policy adopted.

COMMON VICTUALER LICENSES.

The reasons stated in previous years for charging a fee for common victualer licenses seem to the Board as strong as ever. The labor of the police in investigating and reporting upon each application and in inspecting frequently the licensed premises, the labor of the clerks in preparing the licenses, and the cost of supplying to each licensee the pamphlet supplied by the State, justify, the Board believes, the charging of a license fee. The Board earnestly recommends that it be authorized to fix a license fee for common victualers, not to exceed that of the fruit, confectionery, etc., licenses.

IN GENERAL.

We again take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of our secretary and the other employees of the office.

The Board again recommends that remedial legislation be granted to control unlicensed persons, generally agents of dealers or manufacturers without the State, who sell to dealers

and others in this city liquors to be delivered from warehouses within this city.

It would also recommend legislation compelling proprietors of storage warehouses to report to the Licensing Board the names and addresses of all persons storing liquor in the said warehouses.

The co-operation of the Commissioner of Police and of the officers and men of his department with the work of the Board has been most cordial and effective, and the Board is glad to take this opportunity of expressing its appreciation.

Every action of the Board has been determined by the unanimous approval of the three members.

Respectfully submitted,

EZRA H. BAKER,
FRED A. EMERY,
SAM'L H. HUDSON,

Licensing Board for the City of Boston.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than one place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

TABLE 1. — NUMBER OF PLACES LICENSED.

Number of places granted during the year, ¹	974
Number of licenses pending,	10
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	50
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	50

The following is a classified list of the licensed places in force Nov. 30, 1909 : —

First-class innholder,	79
First-class victualer,	691
Second-class victualer,	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	104
Fourth-class grocer,	82
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6
Fifth-class brewer,	20
<hr/>	
Total,	970
Sixth-class licenses,	195
Seventh-class licenses,	11
Club licenses,	43
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Total,	249

¹ Three licensed places granted, licenses not paid for. One license was granted and reconsidered, and rejected after the fee was paid. One license was granted in the same premises after the above rejection took place.

The statutes provide for seven classes of licenses.

The number of licenses issued under the classification of statute are as follows : —

TABLE 2. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED FROM DEC. 1, 1908, TO DEC. 1, 1909, FOR FULL YEAR.

First class,	774
Second class,	6
Fourth class,	920
Fifth class,	81
Sixth class,	208
Seventh class,	11
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Total,	2,000
Special club,	44
Special 12 o'clock privilege,	28

Number of Licenses issued from Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909, for Part of Year.

First class,	43
Fourth class,	47
Fifth class,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	91
Special 12 o'clock privilege,	1

TABLE 3. — DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSES BY DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.

[Population, Decennial Census of 1905, 595, 380.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.
Boston proper,	166,428	589 including 404 saloons.
Roxbury,	102,180	136 " 96 "
South Boston,	64,091	80 " 67 "
Charlestown,	39,983	74 " 59 "
East Boston,	51,334	41 " 34 "
West Roxbury,	54,179	26 " 16 "
Brighton,	21,806	12 " 9 "
Dorchester,	95,379	12 " 6 "

Boston proper has 1 license to every 283 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 412.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 751 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,064.

South Boston has 1 license to every 801 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 956.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 540 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 677+.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,252 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,509+.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,084 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,386.

Brighton has 1 license to every 1,817 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 2,422+.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 7,948 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 15,896+.

Licensed Places.

DISTRICT.	Innholders.	Saloons.	Grocers.	Other Classes.	Totals.
Boston proper, . . .	69	404	26	90	589
Roxbury, . . .	2	96	17	21	136
South Boston, . . .	1	67	1	11	80
Charlestown, . . .	2	59	7	6	74
East Boston, . . .	2	34	3	2	41
West Roxbury, . . .	1	16	3	6	26
Brighton, . . .	2	9	—	1	12
Dorchester, . . .	—	6	5	1	12
Totals, . . .	79	691	62	138	970

TABLE 4. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES BY WARDS.

WARD.	Innholder.	First-class Victualer.	Second-class Victualer.	Fourth-class Grocer.	Fourth-class Wholesale Dealer "B."	Fourth-class Distiller.	Fourth-class Druggist.	Fifth-class Brewer.	Totals.
1,	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
2,	2	25	—	1	2	—	—	—	30
3,	1	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	14
4,	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	2	28
5,	1	26	—	5	—	—	—	—	32
6,	20	143	3	2	31	1	5	—	205
7,	21	122	—	6	30	—	1	—	180
8,	5	52	—	2	8	—	—	—	67
9,	4	38	—	—	2	—	—	—	44
10,	10	17	2	9	5	—	—	—	43
11,	6	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	19
12,	3	21	—	5	2	—	—	—	31
13,	—	43	—	—	6	—	—	1	50
14,	1	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	14
15,	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	1	14
16,	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	8
17,	1	23	—	3	2	—	—	1	30
18,	1	32	—	4	2	—	—	—	39
19,	—	26	—	5	1	—	—	12	44
20,	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
21,	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
22,	—	15	—	1	4	—	—	2	22
23,	1	9	1	3	—	—	—	1	15
24,	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
25,	2	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Totals,	79	691	6	62	104	2	6	20	970

TABLE 5. — NUMBER OF LICENSES, PAID AND UNPAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1909.

Granted and paid for:—

First-class innholder,	79	at \$2,000,	\$158,000 00
First-class victualer,	692	1,100,	761,200 00
Second-class victualer,	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class grocer,	64	1,000,	64,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,			
"A,"	686	300,	205,800 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,			
"B,"	159	1,000,	159,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,			
"B,"	1	700,	700 00

Amount carried forward, . . . \$1,351,700 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$1,351,700 00
Fourth-class druggist,	6 at	\$500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fifth-class brewer,	20	1,000,	20,000 00
Fifth-class bottler,	61	500,	30,500 00
12 o'clock privilege,	28	500,	14,000 00
			<hr/> \$1,421,200 00
Granted but not paid for: —			
First-class victualer,	1 at	\$1,100,	\$1,100 00
Fourth-class grocer,	2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,			
"B,"	1	1,000,	1,000 00
Fifth-class bottler,	1	500,	500 00
			<hr/> 4,600 00
			<hr/> \$1,425,800 00

TABLE 6. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES, LICENSES SINGLE AND IN CONJUNCTION, PAID AND UNPAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1909.

Single: —			
First-class victualer,	12 at	\$1,100,	\$13,200 00
Second-class victualer,	5	500,	2,500 00
First-class innholder,	6	2,000,	12,000 00
Fourth-class grocer,	62	1,000,	62,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	76	1,000,	76,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fifth-class brewer,	13	1,000,	13,000 00
In conjunction: —			
First-class innholder and fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A,"	45	2,300,	103,500 00
First-class innholder, fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "A," and 12 o'clock privilege,	18	2,800,	50,400 00
First-class innholder and 12 o'clock privi- lege,	10	2,500,	25,000 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "A,"	623	1,400,	872,200 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "B,"	32	2,100,	67,200 00
First-class victualer, fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," and fifth-class bottler,	24	2,600,	62,400 00
			<hr/> \$1,364,400 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,364,400 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class grocer,	2 at \$2,100,	4,200 00
Second-class victualer and fifth-class bottler,	1 1,000,	1,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," and fifth-class bottler,	28 1,500,	42,000 00
Fourth-class grocer and fifth-class bottler, .	2 1,500,	3,000 00
Fifth-class brewer and fifth-class bottler, .	7 1,500,	10,500 00
974		
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A," changed to fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," .	1 700,	700 00
		\$1,425,800 00

TABLE 7. — LIQUOR LICENSE FEES FROM 1885 TO 1909, TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS IN THIS OFFICE.

DATE.	Amount.	Licensed Places.
Dec. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1886,	\$608,113 00	2,289
Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1887,	588,480 00	1,863
Dec. 1, 1887, to Dec. 1, 1888,	621,574 00	1,711
Dec. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1889,	888,308 00	1,568
Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890,	1,016,500 00	807
Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891,	1,033,872 00	892
Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892,	1,058,146 00	896
Dec. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1893,	1,064,033 00	896
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1894,	1,084,194 00	896
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895,	1,192,989 00	896
Dec. 1, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896,	1,447,096 00	896
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897,	1,457,235 00	993
Dec. 1, 1897, to Dec. 1, 1898,	1,469,171 00	992
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899,	1,489,575 00	992
Dec. 1, 1899, to Dec. 1, 1900,	1,488,468 00	989
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901,	1,439,684 00	986
Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1902,	1,426,608 27	980
Dec. 1, 1902, to Dec. 1, 1903,	1,440,237 95	979
Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904,	1,438,132 16	980
Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905,	1,455,681 50	980
Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906,	1,480,749 00	980
Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907,	1,509,894 70	974
Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908,	1,509,306 03	973
Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909,	1,480,709 80	970

TABLE 8. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED AND AMOUNT PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

From Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909, for Full Year.

80 first-class innholders, at \$2,000, . . .	\$160,000 00
694 first-class victualers, at \$1,100, . . .	763,400 00
6 second-class victualers, at \$500, . . .	3,000 00
689 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A," at \$300, . . .	206,700 00
159 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B," at \$1,000, . . .	159,000 00
64 fourth-class grocers, at \$1,000, . . .	64,000 00
2 fourth-class distillers, at \$1,000, . . .	2,000 00
6 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500, . . .	3,000 00
20 fifth-class brewers, at \$1,000, . . .	20,000 00
61 fifth-class bottlers, at \$500, . . .	30,500 00
44 clubs, at \$500, . . .	22,000 00
208 sixth-class druggists, at \$1, . . .	208 00
11 seventh-class alcohols, at \$1, . . .	11 00
	<hr/> \$1,433,819 00

From Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909, for Part of Year.

4 first-class innholders, . . .	\$4,133 11
39 first-class victualers, . . .	19,332 82
40 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A," . . .	5,433 36
4 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B," . . .	2,180 49
2 fourth-class grocers, . . .	1,008 31
1 fifth-class bottler, . . .	126 37
1 fourth-class druggist, . . .	176 34
	<hr/> 32,390 80
1 special 12 o'clock liquor privilege, at \$500, from Dec. 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, . . .	\$500 00
28 special 12 o'clock liquor privilege, for the full year, expiring April 30, 1910, . . .	14,000 00
	<hr/> 14,500 00
Total, . . .	<hr/> \$1,480,709 80

Fifty licenses have been surrendered for cancellation and new licenses issued in their place. Rebates have been granted only in special cases.

TABLE 9. — REBATES.

Rebates granted,	\$17,501 87
Total revenue for liquor licenses,	\$1,480,709 80
Less rebates,	17,501 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,463,207 93

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

TABLE 1. — COMMON VICTUALERS AND INNOLDERS.

Common Victualers without Liquor.

Applications granted,	1,981
Places licensed,	1,641
Rejected,	282
Transferred,	37
Cancelled,	336
Revoked, ¹	283
Withdrawn,	34

Of the common victualers' licenses granted, 21 were for lunch carts; 3 were later cancelled.

Innholders without Liquor.

Applications granted,	16
Places licensed,	14
Revoked,	2

TABLE 2. — BILLIARD, POOL AND SIPPIC TABLES, AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Applications granted,	445
Places licensed,	374
Rejected,	76
Transferred,	13
Revoked,	2
Withdrawn,	22
Fees collected,	\$4,004

Number of Tables and Alleys.

Billiards,	539
Pool,	1,162
Sippio,	5
Bowling alleys,	296
	<hr/>
	2,002

The fee is \$2 for each table and alley.

¹ Of the licenses revoked, 279 were granted prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

TABLE 3. — INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Applications granted, ¹	130
Places licensed,	109
Cancelled,	3
Rejected,	4
Revoked,	2
Transferred,	4
Fees collected,	\$4,225

Of the applications granted: —

41 were first-class, at \$50,	\$2,050
87 were second-class, at \$25,	2,175
	<hr/>
	\$4,225

TABLE 4. — MISCELLANEOUS.

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	1
Fees collected,	\$5

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3
Places licensed,	3

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	678
Rejected,	5
Cancelled,	32
Revoked,	1
Withdrawn,	2

TABLE 5. — ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND FRUIT.

Applications granted, ²	356
Places licensed,	343
Rejected,	111
Transferred,	3
Cancelled,	12
Revoked,	1
Withdrawn,	19
Fees collected,	\$1,770

The fee as established by the Board is \$5.

Total amount received and paid into the treasury on account of miscellaneous licenses,	\$10,004
--	----------

¹ Two reconsidered and rejected before payment was made.

² One license cancelled for nonpayment of fee; one license not yet paid for.

TABLE 6. — HOLDERS OF COMMON VICTUALER LICENSES, ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	974
Armenian,	68
Assyrian,	14
Austrian,	9
British Provinces,	6
Canadian,	69
Chinese,	14
Cuban,	1
Danish,	1
English,	92
French,	16
German,	57
Grecian,	133
Hebrew,	126
Hungarian,	1
Irish,	81
Italian,	264
Norwegian,	8
Nova Scotian,	4
Polish,	1
Portuguese,	5
Russian,	120
Scotch,	10
Spanish,	1
Swedish,	18
Turkish,	5
West Indian,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	2,099

Innholders.

American,	15
Russian,	1

TABLE 7. — HOLDERS OF FRUIT LICENSES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	55
Armenian,	22
Assyrian,	3
Austrian,	2
British Provinces,	3
Canadian,	1
English,	3
German,	3
Grecian,	65
Hebrew,	31
Irish,	7
Italian,	143
Norwegian,	1
Persian,	1
Russian,	40
Scotch,	2
Spanish,	1
Swedish,	1
Turkish,	3
<hr/>	
Total,	387

By order of the Board, the recording fees, provided for by chapter 100, section 10, Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 291, Acts of 1906, were turned into the city treasury, together with whatever interest had accumulated.

Fees and interest, 1906-07,	\$1,624 19
Fees and interest, 1907-08,	1,239 00
Fees and interest, 1908-09,	1,471 42
<hr/>	
	\$4,334 61

Drivers' cards were formerly good until revoked. Now the drivers' cards expire September 1 of each year, and must be renewed upon their expiration.

COMPARISONS.

TABLE 1. — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNT OF LICENSES.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Liquor licenses,	\$1,509,894 70	\$1,509,306 03	\$1,480,709 80
Rebates,	56,441 71	60,338 04	17,501 87
	\$1,453,452 99	\$1,448,967 99	\$1,463,207 93
Miscellaneous licenses,	7,093 00	7,947 00	10,004 00
Recording fees and interest, omitted from past reports,	} —	{ 1,624 19 ¹ 1,239 00 ²	1,471 42 —
Totals,	\$1,460,545 99	\$1,459,778 18	\$1,474,683 35

TABLE 2. — LICENSES.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
First-class innholder,	78	78	79
First-class victualer,	690	690	691
Second-class victualer,	7	6	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2	2	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	95	102	104
Fourth-class grocer,	74	67	62
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	6	6
Fifth-class brewer,	21	20	20
	973	971	970
Sixth-class druggist,	224	208	195
Seventh-class alcohol,	14	11	11
Clubs,	50	43	43
	288	262	249

Common Victualers.

Applications granted,	1,585	2,107	1,981
Places licensed,	1,426	1,704	1,641
Rejected,	125	258	282
Cancelled,	153	391	336
Revoked,	6	12	283
Transferred,	22	51	37
Withdrawn,	—	—	34

¹ 1906-07, paid in 1907.² 1907-08, paid in 1907.

Innholders.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Applications granted,	14	15	16
Places licensed,	13	13	14
Rejected,	5	1	—
Cancelled,	1	2	—
Revoked,	—	—	2

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables, and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	406	412	445
Places licensed,	324	347	374
Rejected,	54	122	76
Transferred,	16	11	13
Cancelled,	34	42	—
Revoked,	10	15	2
Withdrawn,	—	—	22

Intelligence Offices.

Applications granted,	107	122	130
Places licensed,	89	100	109
Rejected,	5	10	4
Transferred,	5	10	4
Cancelled,	4	1	3
Revoked,	—	—	2

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	1	1	1
Places licensed,	1	1	1

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3	3	3
Places licensed,	2	3	3
Rejected,	1	—	—

Drivers' Permits.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Granted,	200	862	678
Rejected,	13	16	5
Cancelled,	46	49	32
Revoked,	1	2	1
Withdrawn,	—	—	2

Ice Cream, Confectionery, Soda Water and Fruit.

Granted,	—	—	356
Places licensed,	—	—	343
Cancelled,	—	—	12
Rejected,	—	—	111
Revoked,	—	—	1
Transferred,	—	—	3
Withdrawn,	—	—	19

EXPENDITURES FROM DEC. 1, 1908, TO DEC. 1, 1909.

Commissioners and secretary, salaries,	\$13,500 00
Clerks, messengers, salaries,	11,275 61
Incidentals,	264 24
Investigating liquor cases,	60 20
Furniture and repairs,	168 35
Light,	68 00
Printing, postage and stationery,	2,144 01
Rent and repairs,	6,699 07
Telephone,	496 77
Travel,	224 95
Total,	\$34,901 20

COMPARISONS.

1906, June 1 to Dec. 1,	\$17,054 26
1906-07,	36,703 71
1907-08,	34,160 02
1908-09,	34,901 20

LICENSE FEES AS FIXED BY THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

The fees for licenses were fixed at the following rates for the year commencing May 1, 1909, and ending April 30, 1910, viz. : —

For licenses of the first class, to sell all kinds of liquor, to be drunk on the premises: —

Innholders,	\$2,000 00
Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders),	500 00
Common victualers,	1,100 00

For licenses of the second class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises: —

Common victualers,	500 00
------------------------------	--------

For licenses of the fourth class, to sell all kinds of liquor and to bottle distilled liquors, not to be drunk on the premises: —

Wholesale druggists,	500 00
Grocers,	1,000 00
Wholesale dealers, "A," issued only in conjunction with a first-class license,	300 00
Wholesale dealers, "B,"	1,000 00
Distillers,	1,000 00

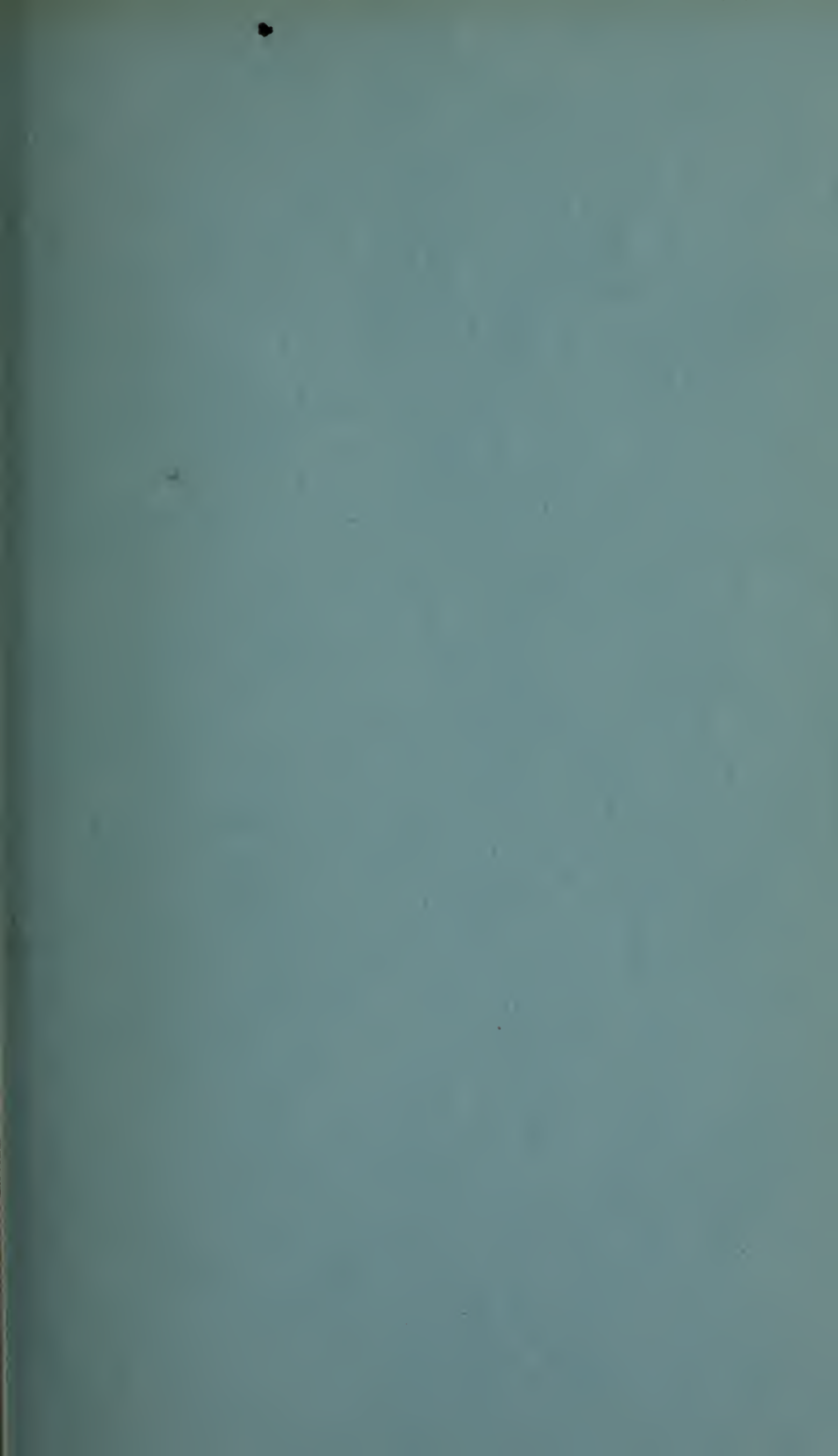
For licenses of the fifth class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises: —

Bottlers, issued only in conjunction with another license,	500 00
Brewers,	1,000 00

For a license of the sixth class, to druggists, 1 00

For a license of the seventh class, to sell pure alcohol, 1 00

For a club license, 500 00



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1910.



BOSTON:
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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

DEC. 28, 1910.

To His Excellency EBEN S. DRAPER, *Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

SIR:— In accordance with chapter 5, section 91, Acts of 1906, the Licensing Board for the City of Boston has the honor to present its annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

The most important legislation affecting the liquor traffic enacted in recent years was chapter 476, Acts of 1910, generally known as the bar and bottle bill, forbidding the granting in the same licensed premises of a license to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises and one to sell liquor not to be drunk on the premises. This act took effect on its passage, May 3, 1910, and therefore no new licenses, nor any transfers of old licenses, have been granted since that date except in compliance with that law. For example, licensees holding the two classes of licenses issued as of May 1, who have been allowed to enlarge their premises or to transfer to new locations, whether from choice or necessity, have in every case surrendered one of their licenses for cancellation; and the purchasers of an existing business conducted under the two classes of licenses have been granted a license of only one class, although the full license fees of both licenses for the year have been paid, resulting in substantial financial loss to some licensees. Just what will be the effect of this law during the coming year on the licensees and on the previous policies of the Licensing Board cannot be safely predicted. It is very evident, however, from the requests already made to the Board, confirmed by reports showing the obligations for which the licensees have bound themselves, that the Board will probably be obliged to make a change in its policy as regards the number of licensed places in the different parts of the city. The Board still adheres to its former opinion that under

conditions heretofore existing there were too many licensed places in Charlestown, South Boston, East Boston, near the North Station and in parts of Roxbury; but the conditions throughout the whole city will be so materially changed by the recent legislation that the former policy of the Board as to the location of licenses can no longer be maintained without some modifications. The Board has refused for the past few years to transfer licenses into certain districts, although it has granted transfers of licenses already existing within those districts. To continue this policy in face of the desire for licenses by those who wish to continue their retail and wholesale businesses in separate and distinct premises by the purchase of an additional license will put a fictitious value on licenses if the would-be purchasers are limited by the restrictions formerly imposed. The Board has already learned that it will have many requests from licensees for permission to buy an additional license on the ground that they cannot abandon either branch of their business without serious financial loss to themselves, their landlords and their creditors.

At the time of taking office the Board found a custom, long established, permitting — with the approval of the Board — the sale and transfer either of licenses actually in operation or of “license papers,” so called, held by former licensees who for one reason or another had not applied for a renewal of their licenses or whose business under the licenses had ceased. Properly speaking, the sale of a “license paper” is no other than the sale of a privilege of applying for a license in the place of a former licensee, either at the old or at some new location. Although this privilege was, and is, possible only by consent of the licensing authorities, the custom was so firmly established and was so relied upon, not only by the licensees but also by their creditors, landlords and the public at large, and approved by the United States Bankruptcy Courts, that the Board has not felt justified in adopting any rule that would materially change the custom. It has refused, however, to recognize any mortgage of a license, and has insisted that the proceeds of the sale of a license should be used first for the equal protection of the creditors of the business before other claims should be recognized.

The difference between the market price of a license and the fees for a license in this city early attracted the attention of the

Board, and the advisability of a new scale of fees has been frequently discussed, especially since the market price has advanced from about \$5,000 to \$8,500 between May 1 and November 30 of this year. How permanent this increase in price will prove to be cannot be predicted, as the price depends largely on location. If the present or higher prices should be generally maintained it is obvious that an increase in all fees will be inevitable. The Board is not yet convinced that the prices will remain fixed at the present level. It will, however, make for the coming year the following changes, which it deems advisable largely because of the benefit certain licensees will probably derive as a result of the recent statute: —

The innholders' fee will be increased from	\$2,000 to \$2,200
The fourth-class license "B," wholesale, will be increased from	1,000 to 1,100
The fourth-class license distiller will be increased from	1,000 to 1,100
The fifth-class license brewer will be increased from	1,000 to 1,500
The fifth-class license bottler will be increased from	500 to 1,100

The other fees will remain unchanged, except that the Board has voted to discontinue the issue of grocers' licenses, in place of which fourth-class licenses "B" wholesale will be issued. It has voted, also, to issue no more fourth-class "A" licenses (those formerly issued only in conjunction with innholders' and first-class licenses), the fee of which was \$300.

During the past year the Board voted that in all future applications, due regard being had for existing conditions, it would apply, for the benefit of *private* schools of acknowledged standing, the same provisions now protecting by statute the *public* schools.

The Board from the beginning has endeavored to confine the transfer of licenses and the granting of new locations to the beginning of the license year, believing that the interests of the public and the licensees were best secured by concentrating the applications as much as possible to one period of the year. Exceptions to this rule, owing to death, sickness, bankruptcy or other imperative reasons, must frequently be made in order that injustice shall not be done to the licensees and the public; but the Board has endeavored to reduce these exceptions to as small a number as possible. It believes that a license once granted should be held

by the licensee, if possible, for the full license year for which it was granted, and should not be used simply as a means of trade and speculation. Too frequent changes, either of licensees or of locations, are unsettling, both to the public and the licensees themselves.

The Board would again call attention to the unequal distribution of licenses in the different sections of the city. Table 3 of this report, on page 16, based on the recent census of 1910, shows that the inequality tends to become greater each year. The census also shows that Boston has 1 licensed place to every 690, and 1 saloon for every 980 of the population, as against 1 for every 614 and 1 for every 862, respectively, as shown by the census of 1905.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

The Board in former reports has stated its belief that the present law regulating druggists' licenses is not beneficial to the city of Boston. Requests for new locations, especially in suburban districts, are constantly presented to the Board, and in every case the petitioner states that he needs the license for the protection of his prescription business, or to satisfy the demands of his "regular customers." The Board is satisfied, not only from the statements made to it by the druggists themselves but also from the personal experience and knowledge of the members of the Board, that alcoholic liquors are prescribed in cases of sickness with ever-increasing infrequency, and therefore that there is no real necessity for the sale by druggists of liquor except on physicians' prescriptions. It believes that the present law allowing the sale of liquor on the payment of the absurdly small fee of \$1, on the mere signing of a statement that it is to be used for "medicinal, mechanical or chemical" purposes, is a direct encouragement of hypocrisy and leads to a contempt of the law. However desirable the present law may be for other cities and towns in the Commonwealth, the Board is convinced that for the city of Boston under present conditions it is unwise and harmful, and a distinct hindrance to the proper regulation of the liquor traffic. The Board therefore recommends that in Boston the sale of alcoholic liquors, except pure alcohol, shall be restricted to sales only on prescriptions given by physicians in good standing, and that the fee for such a license shall be at least \$5. For the sale of pure alcohol,

so commonly used in sickness, it would recommend a special license with a fee of \$5, the alcohol to be sold, as at present, on the statement of the purchaser of the purpose for which it is to be used.

SUNDAY LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF FRUIT, ICE CREAM, SODA WATER AND CONFECTIONERY.

The Board has received few complaints of the manner in which the holders of these licenses conduct their business. It has required, as far as practicable, that the licensees should make fruit the principal article sold, and it has endeavored to impress on them the necessity of keeping their premises clean and of protecting their fruits of all kinds from contamination by flies and other insects. This rule it proposes to insist upon more strongly in the coming year.

COMMON VICTUALERS.

The benefit to the city of the fee for a common victualers' license, authorized by chapter 383, Acts of 1910, and fixed at \$5 by the Board, has been realized only in part this year, owing to the fact that the act did not take effect until May 12, 1910, after the greater part of the licenses had been issued. Another year the revenue from these licenses should be at least \$6,000.

QUARTERS.

Before attempting to secure new quarters, as permitted by chapter 387, Acts of 1909, the Board has been awaiting the completion of the enlargement of the Court House, hoping that quarters therein might be assigned to it, as it believes that the Court House is the most suitable place for its headquarters because of its central location and the probable saving to the city in the matter of rent. It believes that the inconvenience and annoyance of its present quarters should be endured so long as there seems any possibility of obtaining adequate quarters in the Court House.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

The Board has continued the investigation of the intelligence offices, although the additional work brought on it by the bar and bottle bill has prevented it from going as thoroughly into the

question as it desired. It awaits the results of the investigation of the commission authorized by the Legislature before making any recommendations.

COMPLAINTS.

Fifteen complaints were received against licensees, with the following results:—

<i>Liquor.</i>	
Dismissed, not proven,	4
No action necessary,	3
Suspended, charges proven,	4
Reprimanded,	2
	—
	13
<i>Druggist.</i>	
Forfeited, charges sustained,	2

IN GENERAL.

Although the Board is not limited in its expenses to the appropriations granted by the city, it has never exceeded its appropriation, although its duties have become each year more exacting while the appropriations granted it have been decreased. It has, therefore, been hampered in many investigations, especially of those activities other than the liquor traffic, coming under its supervision. Page 30 gives details of receipts and expenses.

No permission now exists allowing holders of licenses of the first class to store their goods except on their licensed premises. Before the passage of the bar and bottle bill those holding other licenses in conjunction with a first-class license could store in warehouses approved by the Board, under the provisions of the statute permitting such storage. The Board believes that the same opportunity for storage should be given the holders of all licenses.

It renews its recommendation of last year for "legislation compelling proprietors of storage warehouses to report to the Licensing Board the names and addresses of all persons storing liquor in said warehouses."

The Board respectfully expresses the hope that any legislation materially changing the laws governing the liquor traffic will be enacted early in the session. Owing to the deferred action on the so-called bar and bottle bill last April the Board had great diffi-

culty in issuing the licenses on May 2, and then only by the readiness of its force to surrender its holiday (April 19) and to work overtime.

The following details will show the great amount of work imposed upon the Board and its office force during the months of February, March and April in each year.

Under the provisions of chapter 100, section 12, of the Revised Laws, the Licensing Board for the City of Boston, when authorized by vote of the city to grant licenses for the sale of liquor, may grant such licenses during the month of April, to take effect May 1. Because of the many details connected with the applications and investigations, the licenses must be granted a sufficient time before the first day of May if the licensed places are to be legally opened on that day. The following are some of the details above referred to: —

In case of the reissuance of a liquor license, or, in fact, a license of any kind, the applicants, in accordance with the law, present their applications in March and April for the class of license they desire. These applications must be carefully compared with the applications of the preceding year, to see if there is any change either in the premises, location or applicants themselves. If there are any changes in any details applicants are interviewed by the Board as to the reasons for the changes desired.

In case the changes involve alterations in the premises the applicants must submit a plan showing such alterations. If the changes are in the personnel of the licensees, the papers connected therewith must be filed with the Board. All applications and proposed changes are referred to the police for investigation and report. The number of changes which take place every year at this time average 400

When the applications are correct in the above details they are indexed and an advertisement notice is then made out. The law requires that the advertisements shall be published in two city papers, and, in case of the suburban applications, in the local papers, by the Licensing Board, and a proof is required so that there may be no variation in the application and the published notice. The applications and proofs are then compared, and the latter, if correct, are returned to the newspapers for publication.

By law, any person who is an abutting owner can protest, under

certain conditions, within ten days of the advertisement. This protest is acknowledged and placed on file against the application, and when the latter is taken up for final action the protest is considered and hearings given when necessary. These hearings do not require so much time as the numerous hearings arising from objections, which, while not legally required, are necessary for public and private interests and the proper conduct of the liquor business.

A license for each class named in the application is prepared and carefully compared with the published advertisement. If the applications, after having passed through the various stages, are correct, they are granted by the Board by each member affixing his signature thereto.

After the license application is granted the licensee is notified to that effect on forms prepared in the office of the Board. These forms describe the class of license and the amount to be paid therefor at the office of the city collector. Blank bonds are given with the above notice, and these bonds must be filled out and filed with the city treasurer. Ten days are prescribed for the payment of the license fee.

After the fee has been paid and the bond deposited the licensee is required to return to this office the receipts given to him by the city collector and the city treasurer, when his license is then ready for issuance.

Each license is signed by each member of the Licensing Board individually. After the licenses are thus signed they are arranged according to police divisions and sent to the police for delivery on April 30.

In addition to the work connected with the liquor licenses the Board, during April, has to act upon applications for some 1,500 or 1,600 common victualer renewals and new applications, some 250 billiard and pool renewals and new applications, some 115 intelligence office renewals and new applications, and some 600 fruit, ice cream, soda water and confectionery renewals and new applications. The actual time expended in the examination and manual labor of signing the liquor applications and licenses is not less than ten full days.

The Board is glad at this time to record its appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of its secretary and other employees.

The Commissioner of Police and the officers and men of his department have shown cordial and effective co-operation with the work of this Board, and have responded heartily to all requests for aid and information. The Board takes pleasure in expressing its appreciation of the valuable services of the police department.

Every action of the Board has been determined by the unanimous approval of the three members.

Very respectfully,

EZRA H. BAKER.

FRED A. EMERY.

SAM'L H. HUDSON.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than 1 place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

TABLE 1. — NUMBER OF PLACES LICENSED.

Number of places granted during the year, ¹	976
Number of licenses held but not located,	8
Number of licenses not issued,	16
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	25
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	25

The following is a classified list of the licensed places in force Nov. 30, 1910:—

First-class innholder,	78
First-class victualer,	684
Second-class victualer,	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	112
Fourth-class grocer,	65
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	5
Fifth-class brewer,	20
Total,	972
Sixth-class licenses,	192
Seventh-class licenses,	11
Club licenses,	43
Total,	246

¹ Four licensed places granted; licenses not paid for.

The statutes provide for seven classes of licenses.

The number of licenses issued under the classification of statute are as follows:—

TABLE 2. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED FROM DEC. 1, 1909, TO DEC. 1, 1910.

For Full Year.

First class,	766
Second class,	6
Fourth class,	915
Fifth class,	78
Sixth class,	198
Seventh class,	11

Total,	1,974
--------	-------

Special club,	44
Special 12 o'clock privilege,	28

For Part of Year.

First class,	16
Fourth class,	19
Fifth class,	1

Total,	36
--------	----

TABLE 3. — DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSES BY DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.

[Population, United States Census of 1910, 670,585.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.
Boston proper,	186,586	590 including 400 saloons.
Roxbury,	111,386	135 " 93 "
South Boston,	66,361	80 " 67 "
Charlestown,	41,444	74 " 59 "
East Boston,	58,488	41 " 34 "
West Roxbury,	60,643	27 " 16 "
Brighton,	26,575	13 " 9 "
Dorchester,	119,102	12 " 6 "

Boston proper has 1 license to every 316 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 466.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 825 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,197+.

South Boston has 1 license to every 829+ inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 990.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 560 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 702.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,426+ inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,720.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,246 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,790.

Brighton has 1 license to every 2,044 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 2,952+.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 9,925 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 19,850.

Licensed Places.

DISTRICT.	Innholders.	Saloons.	Grocers.	Other Classes.	Totals.
Boston proper, . . .	68	400	27	95	590
Roxbury,	2	93	17	23	135
South Boston, . . .	1	67	1	11	80
Charlestown,	2	59	7	6	74
East Boston,	2	34	3	2	41
West Roxbury, . . .	1	16	4	6	27
Brighton,	2	9	1	1	13
Dorchester,	—	6	5	1	12
Totals,	78	684	65	145	972

TABLE OF 1909 FOR COMPARISON WITH THIS YEAR'S TABLE.

Distribution of Licenses by Districts and Population.

[Population, Decennial Census of 1905, 595,380.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.
Boston proper,	166,428	589 including 404 saloons.
Roxbury,	102,180	136 " 96 "
South Boston,	64,091	80 " 67 "
Charlestown,	39,983	74 " 59 "
East Boston,	51,334	41 " 34 "
West Roxbury,	54,179	26 " 16 "
Brighton,	21,806	12 " 9 "
Dorchester,	95,379	12 " 6 "

Boston proper has 1 license to every 283 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 412.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 751 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,064.

South Boston has 1 license to every 801 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 956.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 540 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 677+.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,252 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,509+.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,084 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,386.

Brighton has 1 license to every 1,817 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 2,422+.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 7,948 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 15,896+.

Licensed Places.

DISTRICT.	Innholders.	Saloons.	Grocers.	Other Classes.	Totals.
Boston proper, . . .	69	404	26	90	589
Roxbury,	2	96	17	21	136
South Boston,	1	67	1	11	80
Charlestown,	2	59	7	6	74
East Boston,	2	34	3	2	41
West Roxbury,	1	16	3	6	26
Brighton,	2	9	—	1	12
Dorchester,	—	6	5	1	12
Totals,	79	691	62	138	970

TABLE 4. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES BY WARDS.

WARD.	Inholder.	First-class Victualer.	Second-class Victualer.	Fourth-class Grocer.	Fourth - class Wholesale Dealer "B."	Fourth-class Distiller.	Fourth-class Druggist.	Fifth-class Brewer.	Totals.
1,	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
2,	2	25	—	1	2	—	—	—	30
3,	1	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	14
4,	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	2	28
5,	1	26	—	5	—	—	—	—	32
6,	19	142	3	2	31	1	4	—	202
7,	21	122	—	6	36	—	1	—	186
8,	5	53	—	2	8	—	—	—	68
9,	4	41	—	—	2	—	—	—	47
10,	10	16	2	9	5	—	—	—	42
11,	6	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	19
12,	3	15	—	6	2	—	—	—	26
13,	—	43	—	—	6	—	—	1	50
14,	1	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	14
15,	—	11	—	1	1	—	—	1	14
16,	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	8
17,	1	22	—	3	2	—	—	1	29
18,	1	32	—	4	2	—	—	—	39
19,	—	24	—	5	2	—	—	12	43
20,	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
21,	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
22,	—	16	—	1	4	—	—	2	23
23,	1	9	1	4	—	—	—	1	16
24,	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
25,	2	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
Totals, . . .	78	684	6	65	112	2	5	20	972

TABLE 5. — NUMBER OF LICENSES, PAID AND UNPAID FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Granted and paid for:—

First-class innholder, . . .	78	at \$2,000,	\$156,000 00
First-class victualer, . . .	687	1,100,	755,700 00
Second-class victualer, . . .	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class grocer,	67	1,000,	67,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A,"	678	300,	203,400 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	160	1,000,	160,000 00
Fourth-class druggist, . . .	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller, . . .	2	1,000,	2,000 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,350,100 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>				\$1,350,100 00
Fifth-class brewer,	20	1,000,	20,000 00	
Fifth-class bottler,	58	500,	29,000 00	
12 o'clock privilege,	28	500,	14,000 00	
				<hr/> \$1,413,100 00
Granted but not paid for:—				
First-class victualer,	4 at	\$1,100,	\$4,400 00	
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A,"	4	300,	1,200 00	
				<hr/> 5,600 00
				<hr/> \$1,418,700 00

TABLE 6. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES, LICENSES SINGLE AND IN CONJUNCTION, PAID AND UNPAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Single:—

First-class victualer,	20 at	\$1,100,	\$22,000 00
Second-class victualer,	5	500,	2,500 00
First-class innholder,	4	2,000,	8,000 00
Fourth-class grocer,	63	1,000,	63,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	78	1,000,	78,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	500,	3,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	2	1,000,	2,000 00
Fifth-class brewer,	13	1,000,	13,000 00

In conjunction:—

First-class innholder and fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "A,"	46	2,300,	105,800 00
First-class innholder, fourth-class wholesale dealer "A," and 12 o'clock privilege,	18	2,800,	50,400 00
First-class innholder and 12 o'clock privilege,	10	2,500,	25,000 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "A,"	618	1,400,	\$65,200 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class whole- sale dealer, "B,"	34	2,100,	71,400 00
First-class victualer, fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," and fifth-class bottler,	17	2,600,	44,200 00
First-class victualer and fourth-class grocer,	2	2,100,	4,200 00
Second-class victualer and fifth-class bottler,	1	1,000,	1,000 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," and fifth, class bottler,	31	1,500,	46,500 00
Fourth-class grocer and fifth-class bottler,	2	1,500,	3,000 00
Fifth-class brewer and fifth-class bottler,	7	1,500,	10,500 00
			<hr/>
977 ¹			\$1,418,700 00

¹ One wholesale druggist license was surrendered and cancelled, and a wholesale dealer, "B," license granted in place thereof.

TABLE 7. — LIQUOR LICENSE FEES FROM 1885 TO 1910, TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS IN THIS OFFICE.

DATE.	Amount.	Licensed Places.
Dec. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1886,	\$608,113 00	2,289
Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1887,	588,480 00	1,863
Dec. 1, 1887, to Dec. 1, 1888,	621,574 00	1,711
Dec. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1889,	888,308 00	1,568
Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890,	1,016,500 00	807
Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891,	1,033,872 00	892
Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892,	1,058,146 00	896
Dec. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1893,	1,064,033 00	896
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1894,	1,084,194 00	896
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895,	1,192,989 00	896
Dec. 1, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896,	1,447,096 00	896
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897,	1,457,235 00	993
Dec. 1, 1897, to Dec. 1, 1898,	1,469,171 00	992
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899,	1,489,575 00	992
Dec. 1, 1899, to Dec. 1, 1900,	1,488,468 00	989
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901,	1,439,684 00	986
Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1902,	1,426,608 27	980
Dec. 1, 1902, to Dec. 1, 1903,	1,440,237 95	979
Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904,	1,438,132 16	980
Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905,	1,455,681 50	980
Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906,	1,480,749 00	980
Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907,	1,509,894 70	974
Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908,	1,509,306 03	973
Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909,	1,480,709 80	970
Dec. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910,	1,450,100 38	972

TABLE 8. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED AND AMOUNT PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

From Dec. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910, for Full Year.

78 first-class innholders, at \$2,000,	\$156,000 00
688 first-class victualers, at \$1,100,	756,800 00
6 second-class victualers, at \$500,	3,000 00
679 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A," at \$300,	203,700 00
160 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B," at \$1,000,	160,000 00
68 fourth-class grocers, at \$1,000,	68,000 00
2 fourth-class distillers, at \$1,000,	2,000 00
6 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500,	3,000 00
20 fifth-class brewers, at \$1,000,	20,000 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,372,500 00
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>				\$1,372,500 00
58 fifth-class bottlers, at \$500,				29,000 00
44 clubs, at \$500,				22,000 00
198 sixth-class druggists, at \$1,				198 00
11 seventh-class alcohols, at \$1,				11 00
				<hr/> \$1,423,709 00

From Dec. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910, for Part of Year.

1 first-class innholder,				\$1,333 36
15 first-class victualers,				5,062 52
12 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "A,"				912 44
6 fourth-class wholesale dealers, "B,"				4,367 91
1 fourth-class grocer,				372 14
1 fifth-class bottler,				343 01
				<hr/> 12,391 38
28 special 12 o'clock liquor privilege, for the full year, expiring April 30, 1911,				14,000 00
				<hr/>
Total,				\$1,450,100 38

Twenty-five licenses have been surrendered for cancellation and new licenses issued in their place. Because of the bar and bottle bill, when new licenses have been surrendered for cancellation and new ones issued in their place, the Board has been enabled to retire from active working 1 first-class license, 6 fourth-class wholesale dealer, "A," licenses, and 1 fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B," license. In the cases where these have been retired it has been because of change in location and ownership. Rebates have been granted in only two special cases.

TABLE 9. — REBATES.

Rebates granted,				\$734 94
Total revenue for liquor licenses,				\$1,450,100 38
Less rebates,				734 94
				<hr/>
				\$1,449,365 44

TABLE 10.—SHOWING GAINS AND LOSSES IN LIQUOR REVENUE, ALSO IN REVENUE DERIVED FROM MISCELLANEOUS FEES, ETC., SINCE JUNE 1, 1906.

YEAR.	LIQUOR.		MISCELLANEOUS FEES, ETC.		
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Recording Fees and Interest.
1905-06, .	— ¹	— ¹	—	—	—
1906-07, .	\$22,505 34	—	—	\$170 00	\$1,624 19
1907-08, .	—	\$4,485 00	\$854 00	—	1,239 00
1908-09, .	14,239 94	—	2,057 00	—	1,471 42
1909-10, .	—	13,842 49	3,312 00	—	1,454 97
Totals, .	\$36,745 28	\$18,327 49	\$6,223 00	\$170 00	\$5,789 58

¹ No comparison, part of year only.

Net gain liquor,	\$18,417 79
Net gain miscellaneous,	11,842 58
Total net gain,	\$30,260 37

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

TABLE 1.—COMMON VICTUALERS AND INNHOLDERS.

Common Victualers without Liquor.

Applications granted,	1,590
Places licensed,	1,295
Cancelled,	285
Rejected,	104
Revoked,	10
Transferred,	36
Withdrawn,	35
Fees collected,	\$1,475

Of the common victualers' licenses granted, 15 were for lunch carts.

Chapter 383 of the Acts of 1910 established a fee of not more than \$5 on common victualers and innholders. This fee went into effect on May 12, 1910. Of the 1,590 applications granted, 302 were granted after May 12, 1910. Of this number, 5 were

cancelled for nonpayment of fee and 2 licenses have not yet been paid for, leaving 295 licenses paid for at \$5 each, making a total of \$1,475 collected.

Innholders without Liquor.

Applications granted,	21
Places licensed,	19
Cancelled,	1
Revoked,	1
Fees collected,	\$5

Only 1 innholders' license was granted after May 12, 1910.

TABLE 2. — BILLIARD, POOL AND SIPPION TABLES, AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Applications granted, ¹	449
Places licensed,	395
Cancelled,	32
Rejected,	53
Revoked,	14
Transferred,	20
Withdrawn,	26
Fees collected,	\$4,136

Number of Tables and Alleys.

Billiards,	335
Pool,	1,212
Sippio,	3
Bowling alleys,	518
	<hr/>
	2,068

The fee is \$2 for each table and alley.

TABLE 3. — INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Applications granted,	124
Places licensed,	101
Cancelled,	7
Rejected,	4
Revoked,	8
Transferred,	13
Withdrawn,	8
Fees collected,	\$4,050

¹ Of the applications granted, 55 were licenses for clubs.

Of the applications granted: —

38 were first class, at \$50,	\$1,900
86 were second class, at \$25,	2,150
	<hr/>
	\$4,050

TABLE 4. — MISCELLANEOUS.

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	4
Places licensed,	3
Revoked,	1

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	508
Cancelled,	12
Rejected,	12
Revoked,	2
Withdrawn,	3

TABLE 5. — ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND FRUIT.

Applications granted, ¹	736
Places licensed,	671
Cancelled,	63
Rejected,	102
Revoked,	2
Transferred,	13
Withdrawn,	19
Suspended,	15
Fees collected,	\$3,650

The fee established by the Board is \$5.

Total amount received and paid into the treasury on account of miscellaneous licenses,	\$13,316
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TABLE 6. — HOLDERS OF COMMON VICTUALER LICENSES, ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	863
Armenian,	68
Assyrian,	16
Austrian,	8
Belgian,	4
British Provinces,	35
Canadian,	56

¹ Six licenses cancelled for nonpayment of fee.

Chinese,	19
Cuban,	1
Danish,	1
English,	68
Finlander,	1
French,	14
German,	43
Grecian,	113
Hebrew,	136
Hungarian,	2
Irish,	85
Italian,	176
Newfoundlander,	3
Norwegian,	8
Nova Scotian,	8
Polish,	2
Portuguese,	6
Russian,	69
Scotch,	11
Swedish,	17
Turkish,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	1,835

Innholders.

American,	19
English,	1
Italian,	3
Russian,	3

TABLE 7. — HOLDERS OF FRUIT LICENSES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	164
Armenian,	38
Assyrian,	10
Austrian,	4
British Provinces,	7
Canadian,	5
English,	6
French,	1
German,	11
Grecian,	108
Irish,	21
Italian,	229
Norwegian,	1

Portuguese,	3
Persian,	1
Polish,	2
Roumanian,	2
Russian,	158
Scotch,	4
Turkish,	3
Total,	778

By the order of the Board, the recording fees, provided for by chapter 100, section 10, Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 291, Acts of 1906, were turned into the city treasury, together with whatever interest had accumulated.

Fees and interest, 1906-07,	\$1,624 19
Fees and interest, 1907-08,	1,239 00
Fees and interest, 1908-09,	1,471 42
Fees and interest, 1909-10,	1,454 97
Total,	\$5,789 58

Drivers' cards were formerly good until revoked. Now the drivers' cards expire September 1 of each year, and must be renewed upon their expiration.

COMPARISONS.

TABLE 1. — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNT OF LICENSES.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Liquor licenses,	\$1,509,306 03	\$1,480,709 80	\$1,450,100 38
Rebates,	60,338 04	17,501 87	734 94
	\$1,448,967 99	\$1,463,207 93	\$1,449,365 44
Miscellaneous licenses,	7,947 00	10,004 00	13,316 00
Recording fees and interest.	{ 1,624 19 ¹ 1,239 00 ² }	1,471 42	1,454 97
Totals,	\$1,459,778 18	\$1,474,683 35	\$1,464,136 41

¹ 1906-07, paid in 1907.

² 1907-08, paid in 1907.

TABLE 2. — LICENSES.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
First-class innholder,	78	79	78
First-class victualer,	690	691	684
Second-class victualer,	6	6	6
Fourth-class distiller,	2	2	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer, "B,"	102	104	112
Fourth-class grocer,	67	62	65
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	6	5
Fifth-class brewer,	20	20	20
	971	970	972
Sixth-class druggist,	208	195	192
Seventh-class alcohol,	11	11	11
Clubs,	43	43	43
	262	249	246

Common Victualers.

Applications granted,	2,107	1,981	1,590
Places licensed,	1,704	1,641	1,295
Cancelled,	391	336	285
Rejected,	258	282	104
Revoked,	12	283	10
Transferred,	51	37	36
Withdrawn,	—	34	35

Innholders.

Applications granted,	15	16	21
Places licensed,	13	14	19
Cancelled,	2	—	1
Rejected,	1	—	—
Revoked,	—	2	1

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	412	445	449
Places licensed,	347	374	395
Cancelled,	42	—	32
Rejected,	122	76	53
Revoked,	15	2	14
Transferred,	11	13	20
Withdrawn,	—	22	26

Intelligence Offices.

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Applications granted,	122	130	124
Places licensed,	100	109	101
Cancelled,	1	3	7
Rejected,	10	4	4
Revoked,	—	2	8
Transferred,	10	4	13
Withdrawn,	—	—	8

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	1	1	—
Places licensed,	1	1	—

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3	3	4
Places licensed,	3	3	3
Revoked,	—	—	1

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	862	678	508
Cancelled,	49	32	12
Rejected,	16	5	12
Revoked,	2	1	2
Withdrawn,	—	2	3

Ice Cream, Confectionery, Soda Water and Fruit.

Granted,	—	356	736
Places licensed,	—	343	671
Cancelled,	—	12	63
Rejected,	—	111	102
Revoked,	—	1	2
Transferred,	—	3	13
Withdrawn,	—	19	19
Suspended,	—	—	15

EXPENDITURES FROM DEC. 1, 1909, TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Commissioners and secretary, salaries,	\$13,500 00
Clerks, messengers, salaries,	10,437 19
Advertising,	430 97
Books and binding,	327 60
Furniture and repairs,	145 13
Incidentals,	248 70
Investigating liquor cases,	733 00
Investigating miscellaneous licenses,	125 25
Light,	81 10
Printing,	1,093 20
Rent and repairs,	6,729 53
Stationery,	753 88
Telephone,	415 71
Travel,	28 40
Total,	\$35,049 66

COMPARISONS.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
1906, June 1 to Dec. 1,	- ¹	\$17,054 26 ²
1906-07,	\$50,000 00 ³	36,703 71
1907-08,	37,500 00	34,159 52
1908-09,	37,500 00	34,901 20
1909-10,	35,000 00	35,049 66 ⁴

¹ Paid from police department appropriation.² Expenditures as given are from December to December, and appropriations are for the fiscal year, i.e., February to February.³ \$12,000 of this amount was turned over to the mayor to be used by him for other departments⁴ Although the expenditures for this year show larger than the appropriation, they will be less than the appropriation for the fiscal year.

LICENSE FEES AS FIXED BY THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

The fees for licenses have been fixed at the following rates for the year commencing May 1, 1911, and ending April 30, 1912, viz.:—

For licenses of the first class, to sell all kinds of liquor, to be drunk on the premises:—

Innholders, \$2,200 00

Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders only), additional, 500 00

Licensed common victualers, 1,100 00

For licenses of the second class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises:—

Licensed common victualers, 500 00

For licenses of the fourth class, to sell all kinds of liquor and to bottle distilled liquors, not to be drunk on the premises:—

Wholesale druggists, 500 00

Wholesale dealers, 1,100 00

Distillers, 1,100 00

For licenses of the fifth class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises:—

Bottlers, issued only in conjunction with another license, 1,100 00

Brewers, 1,500 00

For a license of the sixth class, to druggists, 1 00

For a license of the seventh class, to sell pure alcohol, 1 00

For a club license, 500 00

Licenses *cannot* be transferred from one person to another.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

DECEMBER, 1911.



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

DEC. 29, 1911.

To His Excellency EUGENE N. FOSS, *Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

SIR: — In accordance with chapter 5, section 91, of the Acts of 1906, the Licensing Board for the city of Boston has the honor to present its annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

When the so-called bar and bottle bill (chapter 476 of the Acts of 1910) took effect on its passage, May 3, 1910, the licenses for the year 1910–11 had been issued, and although all licenses granted during the balance of that year were issued in strict conformity to that act, it was not until the licenses for the year 1911–12 were issued on May 1 of this year that all licenses were controlled by that legislation. In order that the act should have its full effect the Board permitted, with a few exceptions, licensees to choose under which of the two classes of licenses they would operate, but after a choice had been made and a license had been issued it has not allowed a licensee to change from one class to another. On April 13, 1911, the Board published the following statement regarding its position on the bar and bottle bill.

APRIL 13, 1911.

Before the passage of chapter 476, Acts of 1910, the Licensing Board carefully discussed the provisions of the act and unanimously decided that the intention of the act was that a license to sell liquor "to be drunk on the premises" and a license to sell liquor "not to be drunk on the premises" could not be exercised in the same place or premises. It acted almost immediately on that interpretation of the law and after May 3, 1910, when the act went into effect, every applicant for a change of location or for an enlargement of his premises was obliged to choose under which of the two licenses he would operate. This position of the Board was clearly stated in its annual report to the Governor dated Dec. 28, 1910. Previous to our report, realizing the difficulties that many licensees would experience because of the new law, and in order to ascertain

the probable wishes of the licensees, every licensee holding licenses of the first and fourth classes was asked certain questions by the Board in a printed communication, a copy of which is as follows:—

To Holders of Liquor Licenses of the First and Fourth Classes.

In order that it may carry out the provisions of chapter 476, Acts of 1910 (the so-called bar and bottle bill), with justice to all interested, the Licensing Board asks you to co-operate with it by answering the following questions at your earliest convenience:—

1. For how long a time have you had a liquor license?
2. For how long a time have you had your present location?
3. Have you a lease of your present premises or are you a tenant at will?
4. When did your lease begin?
5. When does it end?
6. Is there any provision for its renewal?
7. If so, for how long a time?
8. What proportion (approximately) of your business is first class?
9. What proportion (approximately) of your business is fourth class?
10. For which class of license will you probably wish to apply for the year beginning May 1, 1911?
11. Do you intend to ask the Board's consent to purchase an additional license in order to have two licensed places, one operating under a license of the first class, the other under a license of the fourth class?

The information above requested is for the private use of the Board and is desired only that the Board may have as many facts as possible before receiving applications for licenses for the year 1911-12.

EZRA H. BAKER,
FRED A. EMERY,
SAMUEL H. HUDSON.

Licensing Board.

Nov. 21, 1910.

In answer to the above inquiries a very large majority of the licensees replied stating their probable wishes and since then every licensee has made application for only one license in one place. In many cases licensees who have wished to continue the first class and fourth class licenses have obtained from the Board permission to buy an additional license and have applied for licenses to be conducted in places absolutely separated from each other, with separate and distinct entrances from the street.

After careful consideration of the conditions controlling the different licensees entailing a large amount of additional work and after a great majority of the applications for licenses for 1911-12 had been received, considered and discussed and were ready to be acted upon by this Board, a formal request was made to us on April 7, 1911, to construe the act in a way different from our previous decision.

Further consideration and discussion not only of chapter 476, Acts of 1910, but of the statutes relating to the sale of liquor has convinced the Board that it should not change its decision as it believes it was clearly the intention of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of liquor "to be drunk on the premises" in the same place, rooms, space, shop or store where liquor is sold "not to be drunk on the premises."

The Board has further determined to exercise the authority given by the act and has decided not to grant a fourth-class license in conjunction with an innholder's license.

From this it will be seen that the Board has from the time when the act became effective given it the strictest interpretation.

Since the beginning of the present license year the Board has noticed several changes in the conditions surrounding the liquor traffic. How far these changes are to be attributed to the bar and bottle bill is a matter for discussion, and how permanent they may be is also doubtful, but some of the effects are so pronounced that even if they later should prove to be only temporary, at this time the Board must nevertheless take notice of them.

The Board has noticed a tendency to the concentration of licenses in fewer and stronger hands; an increased demand for bottlers' licenses; a marked increase in the demand for innholder, club and drug licenses, and especially a material increase in the price of the so-called "license papers" which are, as explained in the report of the Board for 1910, "the privilege of applying for a license in the place of a former licensee."

Since May 1, 1911, the price of this privilege or "license paper" has ranged from \$11,000 to \$15,000, the prevailing price being about \$12,500, as against \$8,500, Jan. 1, 1911, and \$3,500, June 1, 1906, when this Board took office. This year the Board endeavored to check speculation in these "license papers" by announcing that after August 1 it would not consider a transfer of a license except for death, sickness, bankruptcy, or other imperative reasons. At the present time the price seems to be \$12,500 or higher, and the Board would be neglectful of the interests of the city if it did not increase the fees for licenses. The fact that the whole number of licensed places has been limited to one thousand, and the city has increased in population and has voted for license ever since the prohibitory law was repealed in 1875, has necessarily given to the license privilege a value which does not obtain in cities where the conditions have been different. In view of the value of this privilege compared to the fees paid to the city and of the benefit to certain classes of licensees coming from the bar and bottle bill, the Board has voted to increase the fees and has fixed them for the year 1912-13 as follows: —

First-class innholders,	\$2,500 00
Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders only), additional,	500 00
First-class common victualers,	1,200 00
Second-class common victualers,	500 00
Fourth-class wholesale druggists,	1,200 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealers,	1,200 00
Fourth-class distillers,	1,200 00
Fifth-class bottlers; issued only in conjunction with another license,	1,500 00
Fifth-class brewers,	2,000 00
Sixth-class druggists,	1 00
Seventh-class (pure alcohol),	1 00
Club licenses,	500 00

Just what the permanent result of the bar and bottle bill is to be it is too early to state. That it has helped some individual licensees and injured others is true; that it has helped the bottlers the Board is convinced; that it has increased the sale of bottled goods in homes is a fair inference.

The Board is not prepared to make any statement beyond this; that individuals have been helped and harmed and that some classes of licenses have been greatly benefited.

After a continuous service of five and a half years and in view of the probable change in its personnel the coming year the Board believes that this is a fitting time to review its work and present in a concise statement the policies it has adopted. Taking office with few, if any, preconceived ideas as to the details of its work the three members of the Board were unanimously of the belief that they could have but little success without gaining the confidence of the licensees. They therefore, from the beginning, have tried to convince the latter that in their relations with the Board they could accomplish more by personal interviews than by relying upon the intervention of any third person, an intervention at times undoubtedly disinterested but too frequently, as the Board has been only too well aware, entirely selfish and unscrupulous. Although the Board is glad to believe that its intention to give every person fair and just treatment has been accepted by the great majority of the licensees as true, it must confess to a feeling of disappointment when licensees instead of coming directly to the Board with their requests have relied upon those who for selfish

reasons assumed to have influence with it or who were believed to have such influence.

During the past year especially the appeals of such people have greatly increased and the members of the Board have been followed to their private offices and even to their homes, not only by licensees or would-be licensees and their friends, but also by opponents of the liquor business who have not hesitated to use the same methods they so strongly object to in others. Such attempted influence for any purpose has had no favorable effect on the action of the Board.

Among other policies adopted by the Board may be stated the following: —

Prevention of the use of licensed places for political purposes.

The restriction of licenses to business districts and public thoroughfares.

Lessening the number of places where women can obtain liquor to be drunk on the premises.

The extension of the restrictions as to licensed places in the neighborhood of public schools so as to include private schools of acknowledged standing.

The refusal to grant new saloon licenses in the neighborhood of subway entrances and exits or transfer stations.

The granting of rebates in cases of transfers only to those licensees who were compelled to transfer either by reason of death, sickness or some equally imperative reason.

The restriction of licenses to citizens and voters of Boston.

The Board has asked and obtained from the Legislature the authority to suspend licenses for violations of the conditions of the license and for violation of any law of the Commonwealth. This authority has been repeatedly availed of and has been most helpful both to the Board, to the licensees and to the community.

It has been the earnest desire of the Board to restrict licensed places to thoroughfares and to business centers, and to remove them as opportunity offered from residential sections, especially those now overcrowded. Such removals are necessarily slow, while the change and movement of population in so large a city necessarily make exact descriptions of localities impossible.

How to restrict the drinking of women in cafés or restaurants without stimulating it in the homes and kitchen barrooms is a question that has been constantly discussed by the Board. It is of the belief that large restaurants and hotel dining rooms are

better than small places on back streets or private dining rooms, and has acted on that belief, although the increased attendance in the larger places on public thoroughfares has attracted notice and brought much ill-considered criticism.

The Board is convinced that at the present time and under existing circumstances the present system is for Boston the best yet developed. That conditions can be bettered and the system improved is simply to state the hopes and aims that have animated the Board from its beginning. Certainly in Boston there have been no such flagrant violations of the law as shown by the prosecution and conviction of clubs, hotels and others in no-license towns and cities during the past six months, nor does the Board believe that such violations could occur in Boston without prompt detection and punishment.

The above-mentioned policies like every action of the Board, not only for the past year but from its beginning, have been adopted by the unanimous agreement of the three members of the Board. This unanimity has been reached not by the overbearing dictation of one individual nor by the arbitrary decision of a majority, but was the result of careful consideration and discussion.

These policies, all remedial, represent a portion only of the work of the Board. Much of its time has been devoted to detail work and to hearings which have increased every year and to a marked extent the past year. These policies were not adopted all at once but from time to time as the need for them was shown; in carrying them out the Board has endeavored to recognize existing conditions, many of which were of long standing. How beneficial the results of the Board's work have been it leaves for others to say. It only claims that it has endeavored to act with all sincerity and fairness.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

The Board is still convinced that the present drug license is a gross injustice both to the community and to the holders of liquor licenses who pay much larger fees, especially in the city of Boston. It has recommended several times to the Legislature that the law should be changed. It has this year made another investigation of the sales in drug stores which, compared with the investigation made in 1908, shows that there has been no diminution of the evils as stated in the report for that year. The Board is convinced that by no stretch of the imagination can the majority of sales of

liquor by druggists be really intended for medicinal purposes. The present statute leads only to a contempt for the law and to hypocrisy and deceit. Druggists of the highest standing have stated to the Board their wish that sales of liquor in drug stores could be limited to sales only on physicians' prescriptions. Other druggists in applying for licenses during the past year have frankly stated that they wish them because licensed places where liquor could be purchased by the bottle had gone out of existence.

HYDE PARK.

The annexation of Hyde Park to the city of Boston presents several problems requiring careful study and consideration. On November 17, after the State election, the Board voted that until further notice it would receive no applications for licenses in Hyde Park. This vote was published in the daily papers. On December 18, preliminary to further investigations, in response to its invitation the Board had the pleasure of meeting the five selectmen; Messrs. James D. Grant, chairman, Guy C. Lamson, John Alden, Robert Martin and Benjamin Clough, and Captain Grant of the police of Hyde Park, from whom they received much valuable information. In order that it may make the thorough study of the situation necessary the Board has voted that it will receive no application for a liquor license for *at least* one year from Jan. 1, 1912, and will grant drug licenses only after careful consideration. The officials of Hyde Park expressed their approval of the action of the Board.

HEARINGS.

During the past year the Board has given hearings on 16 different complaints, 3 of which were dismissed. In the other cases it inflicted such penalties of suspension as the cases seemed to warrant.

In its report for the year 1908 the Board stated that it would give hearings on complaints from individuals as well as from the police, and as a result it has heard many complaints. It has also received a great many suggestions and complaints from individuals who did not wish to appear as public prosecutors. These informal statements have often brought about very helpful changes in the conduct of the places. In addition, countless numbers of anonymous complaints have been received. For obvious reasons the Board has paid no attention to such complaints.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having in mind the probable changes in its membership the coming year the Board does not make any recommendations for new legislation. The present members hope that at some future time such legislation may be enacted as will limit the sale of liquors — except pure alcohol — by druggists to physicians' prescriptions; and that other legislation may be obtained that will make the misrepresentation of his age by a minor, in order to obtain liquor, a misdemeanor. They hope also that the present liquor laws may be revised and simplified so that they may be more clear and free from inconsistencies by which they are now confused. Such a revision will require careful investigation and consideration.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND FRUIT ON THE LORD'S DAY.

Too many of those holding these licenses are inclined to be careless in the observance of the conditions under which their licenses are issued and indifferent to the rules of the Board. Prompt revocation of the licenses will follow any deliberate violation of the conditions or neglect of rules.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

The continued discussion of proposed legislation has caused the Board to refrain from any radical changes in the present system, and it has made no material increase in the number of such licenses.

The Board records with pleasure its appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of its secretary and other employees.

To the Commissioner of Police and the officers and men of his department the Board expresses its grateful thanks for their willing and efficient aid in all matters referred to them.

The annexed tables will give in detail the results of the work of the Board for the past year.

Very respectfully,

EZRA H. BAKER.
FRED A. EMERY.
SAM'L H. HUDSON.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

The law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquor in this city provides that not more than 1 place shall be licensed for each 500 of the population, as ascertained by the last national or State census, nor shall the number of places in any event exceed 1,000.

TABLE 1. — NUMBER OF PLACES LICENSED.

Number of places granted during the year,	1 979
Number of licenses held but not located,	5
Number of licenses not issued,	16
Number of licenses surrendered for cancellation,	42
Number of new licenses granted in their places,	2 41

The following is a classified list of the licensed places in force Nov. 30, 1911:—

First-class innholder,	77
First-class victualer,	591
Second-class victualer,	5
Fourth-class distiller,	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,	279
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	4
Fifth-class brewer,	20
<hr/>	
Total,	2 978
Sixth-class licenses,	184
Seventh-class licenses,	12
Club licenses,	44
<hr/>	
Total,	240

¹ One license surrendered and cancelled.

² One license to be granted and placed when building is ready for occupancy.

The statutes provide for seven classes of licenses.

The number of licenses issued under the classification of statute are as follows:—

TABLE 2. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED FROM DEC. 1, 1910, to DEC. 1, 1911.

For Full Year.

First class,	679
Second class,	5
Fourth class,	282
Fifth class,	68
Sixth class,	192
Seventh class,	12
<hr/>	
Total,	1,238

Special club,	45
Special 12 o'clock privilege,	28

For Part of Year.

First class,	28
Fourth class,	7
Fifth class,	1
<hr/>	
Total,	36

TABLE 3. — DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSES BY DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.

[Population, United States Census of 1910, 670,585.]

DISTRICT.	Population.	Licensed Places.
Boston proper,	186,586	598 including 343 saloons.
Roxbury,	111,386	131 " 79 "
South Boston,	66,361	79 " 57 "
Charlestown,	41,444	75 " 55 "
East Boston,	58,488	43 " 32 "
West Roxbury,	60,643	26 " 13 "
Brighton,	26,575	14 " 8 "
Dorchester,	119,102	12 " 4 "

Boston proper has 1 license to every 312 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 543+.

Roxbury has 1 license to every 850 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,409+.

South Boston has 1 license to every 840 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,164.

Charlestown has 1 license to every 552+ inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 753+.

East Boston has 1 license to every 1,360 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 1,827+.

West Roxbury has 1 license to every 2,332 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 4,664+.

Brighton has 1 license to every 1,898 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 3,321+.

Dorchester has 1 license to every 9,925 inhabitants, and 1 saloon to every 29,775+.

Licensed Places.

DISTRICT.	Inn-holders.	Saloons.	Wholesale Dealers.	Other Classes.	Totals.
Boston proper, . . .	68	343	177	10	598
Roxbury,	1	79	37	14	131
South Boston, . . .	1	57	18	3	79
Charlestown, . . .	2	55	16	2	75
East Boston, . . .	2	32	9	—	43
West Roxbury, . . .	1	13	10	2	26
Brighton,	2	8	4	—	14
Dorchester,	—	4	8	—	12
Totals,	77	591	279	31	978

TABLE 4. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES BY WARDS.

WARD.	Innholder.	First-class Victualer.	Second-class Victualer.	Fourth - class Wholesale Dealer.	Fourth-class Distiller.	Fourth-class Druggist.	Fifth-class Brewer.	Totals.
1,	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	14
2,	2	23	—	4	—	—	—	29
3,	1	10	—	3	—	—	—	14
4,	—	21	—	6	—	—	2	29
5,	1	24	—	7	—	—	—	32
6,	19	121	3	60	1	3	—	207
7,	20	108	—	55	—	1	—	184
8,	6	40	—	21	—	—	—	67
9,	4	36	—	9	—	—	—	49
10,	10	17	2	17	—	—	—	46
11,	6	7	—	4	—	—	—	17
12,	3	14	—	10	—	—	—	27
13,	—	36	—	12	—	—	1	49
14,	1	10	—	2	1	—	—	14
15,	—	9	—	4	—	—	1	14
16,	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	9
17,	1	20	—	8	—	—	1	30
18,	—	24	—	11	—	—	—	35
19,	—	21	—	8	—	—	12	41
20,	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7
21,	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	7
22,	—	14	—	6	—	—	2	22
23,	1	7	—	7	—	—	1	16
24,	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
25,	2	8	—	4	—	—	—	14
Totals,	77	591	5	279	2	4	20	978

TABLE 5. — NUMBER OF LICENSES FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1911.

Granted and paid for:—

First-class innholder,	77	at \$2,200,	\$169,400 00
First-class victualer,	602	1,100,	662,200 00
Second-class victualer,	5	500,	2,500 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,	276	1,100,	303,600 00
Fourth-class druggist,	4	500,	2,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	2	1,100,	2,200 00
Fifth-class brewer,	20	1,500,	30,000 00
Fifth-class bottler,	48	1,100,	52,800 00
12 o'clock privilege,	28	500,	14,000 00

 \$1,238,700 00

TABLE 6. — NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES, LICENSES SINGLE AND IN CONJUNCTION, PAID, FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 1, 1911.

Single: —

First-class victualer,	602	at \$1,100,	\$662,200 00
Second-class victualer,	5	500,	2,500 00
First-class innholder,	49	2,200,	107,800 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,	235	1,100,	258,500 00
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	4	500,	2,000 00
Fourth-class distiller,	2	1,100	2,200 00
Fifth-class brewer,	13	1,500,	19,500 00

In conjunction: —

First-class innholder and 12 o'clock privilege,	28	2,700,	75,600 00
Fourth-class wholesale dealer and fifth-class bottler,	41	2,200,	90,200 00
Fifth-class brewer and fifth-class bottler,	7	2,600,	18,200 00

 \$1,238,700 00

TABLE 7. — LIQUOR LICENSE FEES FROM 1885 TO 1911, TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS IN THIS OFFICE.

DATE.	Amount.	Licensed Places.
Dec. 1, 1885, to Dec. 1, 1886,	\$608,113 00	2,289
Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 1, 1887,	588,480 00	1,863
Dec. 1, 1887, to Dec. 1, 1888,	621,574 00	1,711
Dec. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1889,	888,308 00	1,568
Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890,	1,016,500 00	807
Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891,	1,033,872 00	892
Dec. 1, 1891, to Dec. 1, 1892,	1,058,146 00	896
Dec. 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1893,	1,064,033 00	896
Dec. 1, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1894,	1,084,194 00	896
Dec. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1895,	1,192,989 00	896
Dec. 1, 1895, to Dec. 1, 1896,	1,447,096 00	896
Dec. 1, 1896, to Dec. 1, 1897,	1,457,235 00	993
Dec. 1, 1897, to Dec. 1, 1898,	1,469,171 00	992
Dec. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1899,	1,489,575 00	992
Dec. 1, 1899, to Dec. 1, 1900,	1,488,468 00	989
Dec. 1, 1900, to Dec. 1, 1901,	1,439,684 00	986
Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1902,	1,426,608 27	980
Dec. 1, 1902, to Dec. 1, 1903,	1,440,237 95	979
Dec. 1, 1903, to Dec. 1, 1904,	1,438,132 16	980
Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905,	1,455,681 50	980
Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906,	1,480,749 00	980
Dec. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907,	1,509,894 70	974
Dec. 1, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908,	1,509,306 03	973
Dec. 1, 1908, to Dec. 1, 1909,	1,480,709 80	970
Dec. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910,	1,450,100 38	972
Dec. 1, 1910, to Dec. 1, 1911,	1,282,857 32	979

TABLE 8. — NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED AND AMOUNT PAID INTO THE TREASURY.

From Dec. 1, 1910, to Dec. 1, 1911, for Full Year.

77 first-class innholders, at \$2,200, . . .	\$169,400 00
602 first-class victualers, at \$1,100, . . .	632,200 00
5 second-class victualers, at \$500, . . .	2,500 00
276 fourth-class wholesale dealers, at \$1,100, .	303,600 00
2 fourth-class distillers, at \$1,100, . . .	2,200 00
4 fourth-class wholesale druggists, at \$500, .	2,000 00
20 fifth-class brewers, at \$1,500, . . .	30,000 00
48 fifth-class bottlers, at \$1,100, . . .	52,800 00
45 clubs, at \$500, . . .	22,500 00
192 sixth-class druggists, at \$1, . . .	192 00
12 seventh-class alcohols, at \$1, . . .	12 00
	<hr/> \$1,247,404 00

From Dec. 1, 1910, to Dec. 1, 1911, for Part of Year.

3 first-class innholders, . . .	\$3,169 48
25 first-class victualers, . . .	14,172 68
5 fourth-class wholesale dealers, . . .	3,325 42
2 fourth-class grocers, . . .	760 90
1 fifth-class bottler, . . .	24 84
	<hr/> 21,453 32
28 special 12 o'clock liquor privileges, for the full year, expiring April 30, 1912, . . .	14,000 00
	<hr/>
Total, . . .	\$1,282,857 32

Forty-two licenses have been surrendered for cancellation and new licenses issued in their place.¹ These changes have been the result of sales between parties. Rebates have been granted in only four special cases.

TABLE 9. — REBATES.

Rebates granted, . . .	\$2,924 10
Total revenue for liquor licenses, . . .	\$1,282,857 32
Less rebates, . . .	2,924 10
	<hr/> \$1,279,933 22

¹ See Table 1.

TABLE 10. — SHOWING GAINS AND LOSSES IN LIQUOR REVENUE, ALSO IN REVENUE DERIVED FROM MISCELLANEOUS FEES, ETC., SINCE JUNE 1, 1906.

YEAR.	LIQUOR.		MISCELLANEOUS FEES, ETC.		
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Recording Fees and Interest.
1905-06, . . .	- ¹	- ¹	-	-	-
1906-07, . . .	\$22,505 34	-	-	\$170 00	\$1,624 19
1907-08, . . .	-	\$4,485 00	\$854 00	-	1,239 00
1908-09, . . .	14,239 94	-	2,057 00	-	1,471 42
1909-10, . . .	-	13,842 49	3,312 00	-	1,454 97
1910-11, . . .	-	169,432 22	7,039 00	-	1,469 99
Totals, . . .	\$36,745 28	\$187,759 71	\$13,262 00	\$170 00	\$7,259 57

¹ No comparison, part of year only.

Net loss liquor,	\$151,014 43
Net gain miscellaneous,	20,351 57
Total net loss,	\$130,662 86

TABLE 11. — COMPLAINTS.

Sixteen complaints were received against licensees, with the following results: —

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	Action taken.	Number of Licenses.
<i>Liquor.</i>		
For illegal gaming on the licensed premises,	Dismissed, .	1
For violation of the condition of their license,	Dismissed, .	1
For selling to intoxicated persons,	Dismissed, .	1
For selling to intoxicated persons,	Suspended, .	2
For selling to a minor,	Suspended, .	2
For violation of a law of the Commonwealth,	Suspended, .	4
<i>Druggists.</i>		
For illegal selling on the Lord's day, . . .	Forfeited, .	2
For illegal selling on the Lord's day, . . .	Suspended, .	3
		16

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

TABLE 1. — COMMON VICTUALERS AND INNOLDERS.

Common Victualers without Liquor.

Applications granted,	1,526
Granted, but not paid for in 1909-10,	2
Places licensed,	1,215
Cancelled,	303
Rejected,	55
Revoked,	8
Transferred,	68
Withdrawn,	53
Fees collected,	\$7,365

Of the licenses granted, 17 were for lunch carts, 14 of which are in actual operation.

There were cancelled for nonpayment of license fee on account of 1910-11, 50; on account of 1909-10, 1, making a total of 51, at \$5 = \$255; 4 licenses unpaid at \$5 = \$20; making a total of \$275 to be deducted from \$7,640, the amount which would have been received if all the licensees had paid, leaving a gross total due the city of \$7,365.

For purposes of bookkeeping it should be stated that the city really received \$5 more than \$7,365, or \$7,370. Through an error the city received an overpayment of \$5 for a license which was never issued, which overpayment was refunded to the Licensing Board, making the net total amount received by the city, \$7,365.

Innholders without Liquor.

Applications granted,	20
Places licensed,	19
Cancelled,	1
Revoked,	—
Rejected,	4
Fees collected,	\$100

TABLE 2. — BILLIARD, POOL AND SIPPION TABLES, AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Applications granted,	¹ 442
Places licensed,	387
Cancelled,	28
Rejected,	94

¹ Of the applications granted, 43 were licenses for clubs.

Revoked,	7
Transferred,	14
Withdrawn,	26
Fees collected,	\$4,010

Number of Tables and Alleys.

Billiards,	299
Pool,	¹ 1,196
Sippio,	2
Bowling alleys,	516
	<hr/>
	2,013

The fee is \$2 for each table and alley.

TABLE 3. — INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

Applications granted,	123
Places licensed,	97
Cancelled,	15
Rejected,	4
Revoked,	—
Transferred,	17
Withdrawn,	3
Fees collected,	\$3,975

Of the applications granted: —

41 were first class, at \$50,	\$2,050
82 were second class, at \$25,	2,050
	<hr/>
	\$4,100
Less 1 first class cancelled for nonpayment at \$50,	\$50
Less 3 second class cancelled for nonpayment at \$25,	75
	<hr/>
	125
	<hr/>
Total collected,	\$3,975

TABLE 4. — MISCELLANEOUS.

Picnic Groves.

Applications granted,	3
Places licensed,	3
Revoked,	—

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	785
Cancelled,	66
Rejected,	17
Revoked,	10
Withdrawn,	8

¹ Eight pool tables not yet paid for.

Drivers' cards were formerly good until revoked. Now the drivers' cards expire September 1 of each year, and must be renewed upon their expiration.

TABLE 5. — ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND FRUIT.

Applications granted,	¹ 1,002
Places licensed,	914
Cancelled,	87
Rejected,	96
Revoked,	1
Transferred,	39
Withdrawn,	18
Suspended,	18
Fees collected,	\$4,905

The fee established by the Board is \$5.²

Total amount received and paid into the treasury on account of miscellaneous licenses,	\$20,355
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TABLE 6. — HOLDERS OF COMMON VICTUALER LICENSES, ARRANGED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	867
Armenian,	76
Assyrian,	25
Austrian,	14
Belgian,	2
British Provinces,	44
Canadian,	42
Chinese,	15
Cuban,	1
Danish,	1
Dutch,	1
English,	46
Finlander,	—
French,	16
German,	31
Grecian,	126
Hebrew,	131
Hungarian,	2
Irish,	61
Italian,	131
Mexican,	1
Newfoundlander,	3

¹ Seventeen licenses cancelled for nonpayment of fee.

² Four licenses not yet paid for.

Norwegian,	6
Nova Scotian,	10
Polish,	3
Portuguese,	9
Russian,	53
Scotch,	10
Spanish,	2
Swedish,	13
Swiss,	1
Turkish,	9
<hr/>	
Total,	1,752

Innholders.

American,	16
English,	1
Irish,	1
Italian,	1
Roumanian,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	21

TABLE 7. — HOLDERS OF FRUIT LICENSES, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

American,	215
Armenian,	55
Assyrian,	9
Austrian,	6
British Provinces,	6
Canadian,	10
English,	9
French,	2
German,	20
Grecian,	131
Irish,	33
Italian,	356
Mexican,	1
Norwegian,	3
Portuguese,	3
Russian,	216
Scotch,	3
Spanish,	1
Swedish,	2
Turkish,	9
<hr/>	
Total,	1,090

By the order of the Board, the recording fees, provided for by chapter 100, section 10, Revised Laws, as amended by chapter 291, Acts of 1906, were turned into the city treasury, together with whatever interest had accumulated.

Fees and interest, 1906-07,	\$1,624 19
Fees and interest, 1907-08,	1,239 00
Fees and interest, 1908-09,	1,471 42
Fees and interest, 1909-10,	1,454 97
Fees and interest, 1910-11,	1,469 99
Total,	\$7,259 57

COMPARISONS.

TABLE 1. — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, ACCOUNT OF LICENSES.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Liquor licenses,	\$1,480,709 80	\$1,450,100 38	\$1,282,857 32
Rebates,	17,501 87	734 94	2,924 10
	\$1,463,207 93	\$1,449,365 44	\$1,279,933 22
Miscellaneous licenses,	10,004 00	13,316 00	20,355 00
Recording fees and interest,	1,471 42	1,454 97	1,469 99
Totals,	\$1,474,683 35	\$1,464,136 41	\$1,301,758 21

TABLE 2. — LICENSES.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
First-class innholder,	79	78	77
First-class victualer,	691	684	591
Second-class victualer,	6	6	5
Fourth-class distiller,	2	2	2
Fourth-class wholesale dealer,	104	112	279
Fourth-class grocer,	62	65	—
Fourth-class wholesale druggist,	6	5	4
Fifth-class brewer,	20	20	20
	970	972	978
Sixth-class druggist,	195	192	184
Seventh-class alcohol,	11	11	12
Clubs,	43	43	44
	249	246	240

Common Victualers.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Applications granted,	1,981	1,590	1,526
Places licensed,	1,641	1,295	1,215
Cancelled,	336	285	303
Rejected,	282	104	55
Revoked,	283	10	8
Transferred,	37	36	68
Withdrawn,	34	35	53

Innholders.

Applications granted,	16	21	20
Places licensed,	14	19	19
Cancelled,	—	1	1
Rejected,	—	—	4
Revoked,	2	1	—

Billiard, Pool and Sippio Tables and Bowling Alleys.

Applications granted,	445	449	442
Places licensed,	374	395	387
Cancelled,	—	32	28
Rejected,	76	53	94
Revoked,	2	14	7
Transferred,	13	20	14
Withdrawn,	22	26	26

Intelligence Offices.

Applications granted,	130	124	123
Places licensed,	109	101	97
Cancelled,	3	7	15
Rejected,	4	4	4
Revoked,	2	8	—
Transferred,	4	13	17
Withdrawn,	—	8	3

Skating Rinks.

Applications granted,	1	—	—
Places licensed,	1	—	—

Picnic Groves.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Applications granted,	3	4	3
Places licensed,	3	3	3
Revoked,	—	1	—

Drivers' Permits.

Granted,	678	508	785
Cancelled,	32	12	66
Rejected,	5	12	17
Revoked,	1	2	10
Withdrawn,	2	3	8

Ice Cream, Confectionery, Soda Water and Fruit.

Granted,	356	736	1,002
Places licensed,	343	671	914
Cancelled,	12	63	87
Rejected,	111	102	96
Revoked,	1	2	1
Transferred,	3	13	39
Withdrawn,	19	19	18
Suspended,	—	15	18

EXPENDITURES FROM DEC. 1, 1910, TO DEC. 1, 1911.

Commissioners and secretary, salaries,	\$13,500 00
Clerks, messengers, salaries,	11,464 75
Advertising,	298 05
Books and binding,	146 80
Furniture and repairs,	334 99
Incidentals,	172 33
Investigating liquor cases,	204 50
Investigating miscellaneous licenses,	31 75
Light,	60 60
Postage,	50 00
Printing,	1,154 72
Rent and repairs,	6,601 28
Stationery,	421 10
Telephone,	379 61
Travel,	106 50
Total,	\$34,926 98

COMPARISONS.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
1906, June 1 to December 1,	— ¹	\$17,054 26 ²
1906-07,	\$50,000 00 ³	36,703 71
1907-08,	37,500 00	34,159 52
1908-09,	37,500 00	34,901 20
1909-10,	35,000 00	35,049 66 ⁴
1910-11,	40,000 00	34,926 98

LICENSE FEES AS FIXED BY THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

The fees for licenses have been fixed at the following rates for the year commencing May 1, 1912, and ending April 30, 1913, viz.:—

For licenses of the first class, to sell all kinds of liquor, to be drunk on the premises:—

Innholders,	\$2,500 00
Privilege to serve liquors to midnight (innholders only), additional,	500 00
Licensed common victualers,	1,200 00

For licenses of the second class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises:—

Licensed common victualers,	500 00
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For licenses of the fourth class, to sell all kinds of liquor and to bottle distilled liquors, not to be drunk on the premises:—

Wholesale druggists,	1,200 00
Wholesale dealers,	1,200 00
Distillers,	1,200 00

For licenses of the fifth class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises:—

Bottlers, issued only in conjunction with another license,	1,500 00
Brewers,	2,000 00

For a license of the sixth class, to druggists, 1 00

For a license of the seventh class, to sell pure alcohol, 1 00

For a club license, 500 00

Licenses *cannot* be transferred from one person to another.

¹ Paid from police department appropriation.

² Expenditures as given are from December to December, and appropriations are for the fiscal year, i.e., February to February.

³ \$12,000 of this amount was turned over to the mayor to be used by him for other departments.

⁴ Although the expenditures for this year show larger than the appropriation, they will be less than the appropriation for the fiscal year.





